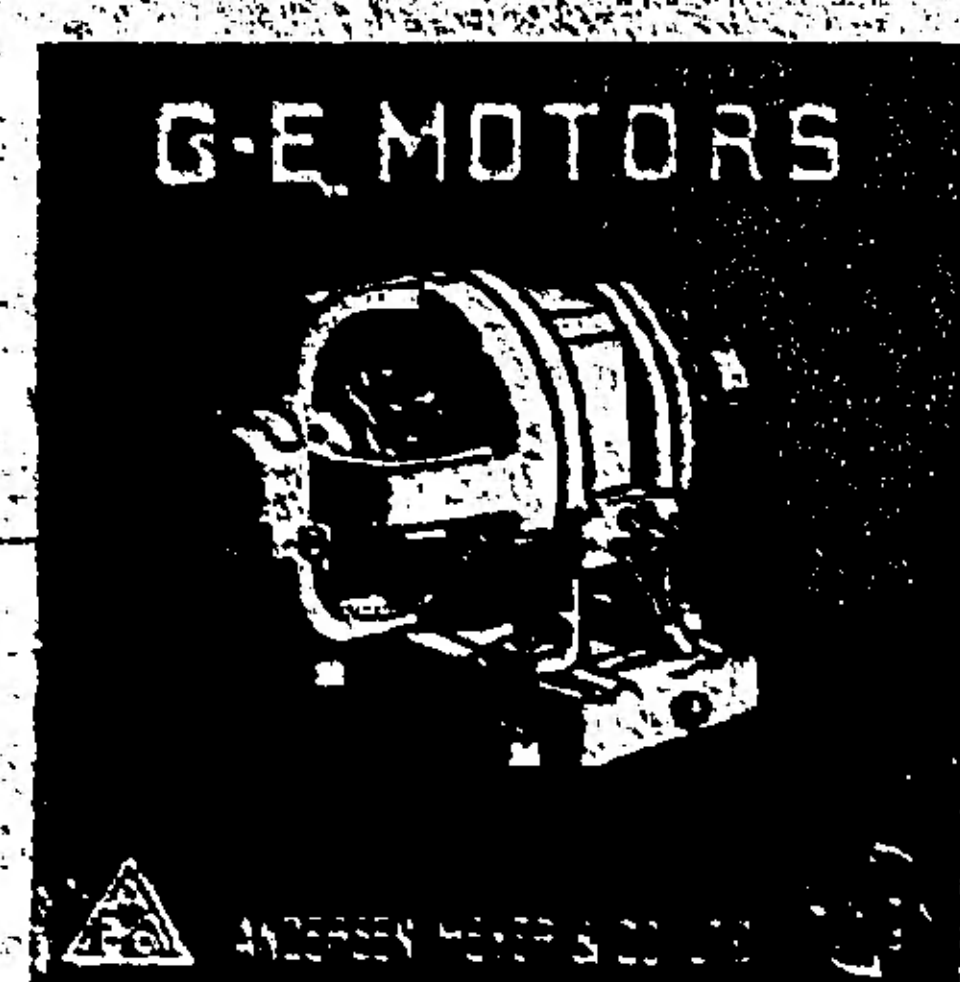


The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1857
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三拜禮 號四廿月八英曆 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1921. 日廿月七

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"DOMINION RULE" IN CHINA.

"Putnam Weale's" Suggestion.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 23.

Mr. Lenor Simpson (Putnam Weale), who has been most active in writing and speaking since his arrival in England, lecturing to Chinese students at a conference at Swanwick on the subject of the political and industrial outlook in China, declared that despite the establishment of a separatist government at Canton, a settlement is nearer than even Chinese suspect. The true solution was something on the lines of British Dominion Rule, with a central capital as the national clearing-house. Mr. Simpson is taking back to China important recommendations concerning this.

China expected great things from the Washington conference, where she is convinced that she will receive British support.

CENSUS STATISTICS SHOW NEARLY TWO MILLION INCREASE.

London down; Birmingham the Second City.

London, August 23.

The preliminary Census returns for Great Britain show a population of 42,767,530, an inter-censal increase of 1,435,134. Males totalled 21,430,623, an increase of 676,176, and females 21,336,907, an increase of 1,259,958. All the principal cities increased, from 13 for Leeds to 94 for Birmingham, except London and Bradford. The former now stands at 4,483,249, a decrease of 33,436, and the latter 285,979, a decrease of 2,479.

The population of Greater London is 7,476,168, compared with 7,251,358, an increase of 31. Birmingham, with 919,438, is now the second city of England. The increase in the population of England and Wales is 1,814,750, which is only about half the increase in the preceding inter-censal period and less than any corresponding figure since 1811. The fall in the birth-rate during the years 1915-18 was the heaviest recorded, being 25 per cent. below the normal. The direction of the movement changed on the cessation of hostilities, and large increases have been recorded since 1918, but these have not compensated for the deficiencies of the preceding four years. Deaths, on the other hand did not show such a decline to 1918, while a notable reduction in deaths since 1918, with the increase in births, combined to produce in 1920 a natural increase greater than in any previous year. The table shows a steadily increasing pre-dominance of the urban as compared with the rural element, the increase in the urban population being 5.6 compared with 1911.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE COLONIES.

Report of Lord Milner's Committee on Utilisation of University Assistance.

London, August 23.

The committee appointed by Lord Milner to investigate the utilisation of the assistance of the Universities in carrying out research with a view to protecting the inhabitants of the Colonies and Protectorates from disease and the development of colonial natural resources has issued a report rejecting the suggestion to form a separate colonial research service, and recommending that the Universities encourage post-graduate study and the provision of facilities and laboratories for training students in the principles and methods of independent research.

The report opines that candidates for research appointments should not be selected by competitive examination, but be chosen from the Colonial Office from a list recommended by the Universities and Colleges, whom the committee advises should co-ordinate the results of the investigations in individual colonies, keeping watch over the whole development of the Empire, and preparing to supply investigators to deal with pressing emergencies and to undertake special investigations.

AIRSHIP PROCEEDING TO U.S.

London, August 23.

The R.38 left Howden this morning on a 2-hour flight, after which it proceeds to Pulham prior to starting for America. There were 47 aboard, including 20 Americans.

Meteorological Wireless Service.

Later.

When the R.38 starts, as hoped, on the 28th inst. there will be five American warships stationed in the Atlantic, including a fuel ship, in addition to a flotilla of destroyers with meteorological officers wirelessing weather reports to the airship, which will wireless details of the voyage to Britain and America.

AUSTRALIANS' EASY WIN.

Googly Bowler's Feat.

London, August 23.

At Cheltenham in dull weather Gloucester were dismissed for 175, Keigwin, by confident cricket, contributing 65. Mailey took all 10 wickets for 66. The Australians won by an innings and 136 runs.

County Cricket.

Kent won by ten wickets, Middlesex by an innings and 13 runs, and Hampshire by 251 runs. Nottingham and Yorkshire won on the first innings.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FURTHER BEREAVEMENT.

Death of Mr. Churchill's 3-year-old Daughter.

London, August 23.

The death is announced of Marigold, the three-year old daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary.

In 1908 Mr. Churchill married Clementine, daughter of the late Col. Sir H. M. Hosier, for many years Secretary of Lloyd's. They have had one son and three daughters. Only a few weeks ago the Colonial Secretary lost his mother.

EVENTS IN IRELAND.

Outbreak at Belfast.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 23.

The Westminster Gazette's Belfast correspondent reports an outbreak of disorder last night in a number of small streets in the Catholic quarter near where a bomb was thrown on Sunday night. It is alleged that a Unionist mob with rifles and revolvers made an organised attack upon the Catholics, and a fierce fight ensued. Curfew regulations were disregarded. After the firing had lulled the Catholics retreated, but Unionists attacked the dwellings, smashing windows. The Catholics re-emerged and found the streets in darkness. Police arrived and fired on the opposing crowds, restoring order at midnight.

Home for the North of Ireland Parliament.

London, August 23.

Stormont Castle, near Belfast, has been purchased as the home of the North of Ireland Parliament.

UPPER SILESIA.

Spanish Ambassador Declines Task.

Madrid, August 23.

Senor de Leon has declined to prepare a statement for the League of Nations respecting Upper Silesia.

[Senor de Leon, the Spanish delegate to the League of Nations, was entrusted by the President of the League's Council with the preparation of a report upon the Silesian question.]

Reasons of Refusal.

Paris, August 24.

Diplomatic circles state that Baron Ishii does not regard Senor de Leon's refusal as final.

Senor de Leon's action is attributed to German insinuations as regards his proposed attitude, and, according to a Madrid report, to public distaste at Spanish intervention in the Silesian question.

PANAMA-COSTA RICA DISPUTE.

U.S. Supports Costa Rica.

Washington, August 23.

The Note forwarded to Panama yesterday declared that the United States would not permit hostilities arising from the occupation of the territory by Costa Rica. The Note was sent in response to a communication from Panama indicating that if Costa Rica attempted to reoccupy the disputed territory force would be used to resist the occupation unless the United States made it clear that the Government would prevent it.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

House Confirms Senate Measure with Reservation.

Washington, August 23.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill making available \$1,000,000,000 for stimulation of agricultural exports, after eliminating the provision authorising the War Finance Corporation to purchase \$200,000,000 farm loans. Thus the measure requires further action before submission to the President.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Commissary Recommends the Burning of Filth-Laden Town.

Stockholm, August 23.

The Svenska Dagbladet learns from Helsingfors that the Soviet commissary at Astrakhan has informed the Moscow Government that Astrakhan is so full of filth that it is useless to try to fight cholera, and recommends that the inhabitants be evacuated to Siberia and that the town be destroyed by fire.

SPAIN PREPARING TO COPE WITH MOORS.

Possibility of Franco-Spanish Co-operation.

Madrid, August 23.

A message from Melilla states that General Berenguer considers that the men and material at his disposal are sufficient to start a new offensive before the rainy season begins. Meantime the Moors are accumulating hostilities, persistently attacking Spanish food convoys.

Senor de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has arrived at Madrid. The visit is much commented upon, and it is believed that France is making overtures with a view to common Franco-Spanish action in Morocco.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER RETURNING.

To Unveil Cross to "Aussies" in France.

London, August 23.

Mr. Hughes has departed for Australia. He spends a week in France, where he will present the Australian flag to Amiens and unveil the cross to the Australian soldiers who fell at Villers Bretonneux in 1918.

Mr. Sastri (the Indian delegate) travelled by the same train to Geneva.

DISCOVERY OF COPPER IN THE SHETLANDS.

"Supply Inexhaustible."

London, August 23.

Importance is attached to the discovery of copper in the Shetlands. Experts declare that the supply is inexhaustible and superior to the Spanish. Plant is being laid down immediately. Mining is expected to begin in September.

(Other Telegrams on Page 4.)

RENTS CASE.

Ejectment Order Application.

In the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood today, the Tai Tung Firm brought an action against the Fook Tung Firm for the possession of a house and premises, 93, Connaught Road Central. Defendants held the premises from plaintiffs for a term of one month, which expired on July 2nd and plaintiffs claimed that defendants now wrongfully held possession and claimed the mesne profits of the premises from July 3rd until possession be delivered up.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Masters, appeared for plaintiffs, the defence was conducted by Mr. G. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson watched the proceedings in the interests of the Tenants' Association.

Mr. Jenkin said the action originally commenced in original jurisdiction but by reason of the passing of the Rents Ordinance was transferred to the jurisdiction of His Lordship's Court. The defendants (the tenants) had claimed the benefit of the Rents Ordinance. Plaintiffs (the lessors) claimed that they were entitled to an order for possession—for ejectment—on two grounds. The first was that the tenants had agreed in writing to quit, and in order to establish the right to an order on that ground counsel had to show that as a result of that agreement plaintiff had acted so as to seriously prejudice himself. He had prejudiced himself in this way. He started a partnership and engaged a large number of folk and had made arrangements to commence business. At the present moment he was carrying on business in very restricted accommodation and was hampered generally. Both parties, counsel mentioned, were Californian merchants. Under sub-section 1 (c) of Section 4 plaintiffs reasonably required the premises for persons bona fide residing or to reside with them, or for persons in their whole time employment, and that there was alternative accommodation in existence and available this morning.

The facts were these, said counsel. The premises in question belonged to a superior landlord and they had been occupied by defendants on a monthly tenancy. Defendants had occupied these premises for a period of about three years on a monthly tenancy from this superior landlord, until the premises were leased to plaintiffs under a lease dated May 4th, 1921. They were leased to plaintiffs for 36 Chinese lunar months as from June 4th, so that plaintiffs were now the lessors within the meaning of the Ordinance, and defendants were the tenants.

The granting of this lease was duly communicated to defendants by the superior landlord and also by plaintiffs on May 4th, 1921. Thereupon defendant approached plaintiffs asking for an extension of their monthly tenancy for one extra month. When defendants were informed that plaintiffs had been granted this lease, Counsel mentioned, they also had notice to surrender possession of the house within one month. That notice terminated on June 3rd, and the extension asked for by defendants would be until July 2nd. The request was refused and on May 7th, defendants again wrote, making a similar request. That was replied to by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Masters and in the meantime the notice had expired. That gave the one month extension which defendants had requested, which would give them until July 2nd. Defendants again approached plaintiffs for a further month's extension. That application was refused but July 2nd, came and passed and defendants did not vacate the premises. On July 2nd Messrs. D'Almada and Mason wrote stating that their clients had obtained other premises but were unable to move in as the tenants had not moved out. They stated that as soon as their clients were able to obtain possession they would vacate 93, Connaught Road Central.

Then, said Counsel, this action was started. The original jurisdiction commenced on July 9th. Plaintiffs took out a summons for ejectment. On July 18th they filed an affidavit and this was answered on Aug. 2nd by defendants.

Counsel then read the affidavit and went on to say that it showed two things. These premises were in occupation by a firm who used one floor for business and three floors for domestic purposes. It showed also that there had existed at some time or other alternative accommodation, and, said Counsel, he would establish that this alternative accommodation existed this morning and was suitable in all respects within the meaning of the section as the premises that defendants now occupied.

They had agreed to quit. Counsel continued. Before he referred to the law on this matter he would draw His Lordship's attention to two of the letters, because they raised an interesting point. For the purpose of this argument that one of the letters constituted a notice to quit, Counsel asked His Lordship to put out of his mind the Rents Ordinance and look upon it as a notice to quit. It was written by a man who was already in possession under a monthly tenancy and this letter showed that under this monthly tenancy he had to quit the premises. He then proceeded to negotiate for a further month's tenancy, saying that it was very difficult to find another place. He proposed that he should occupy the premises for a further month and the His Lordship would find nothing in that letter that he should pay any rent or that he should vacate the premises. The letter meant merely that in consideration of the plaintiff withdrawing notice to quit defendant would pay the rent for the additional month and give possession at the termination of that period. This was such an agreement, said Counsel, because in a contract of this kind it was the duty of the Court to imply or infer the terms of that contract. It was a matter of law that in a tenancy agreement if there was an express covenant to surrender there was an implied term that vacant possession should be given at the expiration of the tenancy. Why should it not be implied in this agreement, leaving out the Rents Ordinance?

Counsel then quoted cases in support of his argument. Continuing, he said plaintiffs after taking the lease had formed a business for the purpose of carrying on business as Californian merchants and they had appointed a staff and procured coolies, about eighteen persons altogether. They also got into touch with prospective customers and had received orders, which, by reason of their inability to secure these premises they were unable to carry out. It was a part of their business to have occasion to store goods from time to time. They had been, in fact, prejudiced because they had to conduct their business in one small room in a boarding house, at 81, Connaught Road Central, into which room it was almost impossible to get all their employees. Counsel submitted that this was serious prejudice.

The third point was that plaintiffs reasonably required these premises for occupation for themselves, or for people who were to reside with them, or who were in their whole time employment. They were under obligation to house the whole of their employees. The premises consisted of four floors and for the purpose of housing the employees, who were all in their whole time employment, they required two floors. It was interesting to note that defendants, who were at present in occupation, swore in their affidavit that they required three floors for domestic purposes. That being so, Counsel thought it not unreasonable that they should require two floors.

Mr. Alabaster pointed out that defendants' employees were 30 against plaintiffs' 18.

Mr. Jenkin said these employees were at present being housed in a

THE CASSEL CONCESSION.

Statement in the House of Commons.

London, Aug. 5.

Mr. R. Kenyon (Co. L.) asked whether the Government was aware that the Cassel concession in Kwangtung Province had established a practical mining monopoly. Whether it was opposed by all sections of the Chinese. Whether the American representative on the Consortium regarded the agreement as violating the Consortium conditions.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that some misunderstanding existed regarding the concession. The Syndicate was permitted to search for coal and another mineral. The agreement was not monopolistic, but conferred prospecting rights for coal in certain districts. It allows fifteen months for selection of the mining areas and excludes 51 mines in those districts which are already granted to other parties. The concessionaires are not a British company, but a Sino-British company formed on lines which have proved mutually beneficial elsewhere in China. The British firms interested include those of the highest standing in the Far East, and the agreement represents years of effort. It will relieve Chinese and foreign shipping in South China from the serious handicap imposed by dependence on imported coal. The agreement has been negotiated with the provincial authorities strictly in accordance with the Chinese Government's rule, that the terms must be settled with the provincial authorities before ratification by the Central Government. There is opposition of some sort to practically every agreement made in China, but in this case there had not been any marked opposition other than that instigated for political purposes. The Minister made a formal application for ratification on October 30th last, but owing to certain difficulties the agreement was referred back for further discussion of the points in detail with the Canton authorities.—Japan Chronicle.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The World Theatre announces that booking for the Dempsey-Carpenter fight picture commences from to-day.—Page 4.

"The Devil's Pansy" will be shown at the Coronet for two nights only.—Page 12.

The O. S. K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the Panama Maru.—Page 12.

The Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League has socks for sale.—Page 4.

On the occasion of the opening of the new club house at Fanling, several competitions for ladies and gentlemen will take place next Sunday.—Page 4.

Why not try a Havana Cigar for a change.—See Page 4.

The Colonial Dispensary has a new lot of Reudel Bath S-lits just arrived.—Page 3.

The mid-week programme at the Hongkong Theatre features Pauline Fredrick in "Resurrection".—Page 12.

boarding house at the cost of plaintiffs.

Counsel then went into the question of alternative accommodation. There was alternative accommodation—a whole house—at 96, Des Voeux Road West. It was available at that moment, said Counsel, and had been unoccupied for the last three weeks. Put defendants wanted them (plaintiffs) to go into these premises. Negotiations had been going on and plaintiff wanted the premises which they had leased, and under which they had liability and they had a right to get them, but defendants did not want to move out.

Witnesses were then called. Mr. Jenkin closed his case and this afternoon Mr. Alabaster conducted his case.

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RENTS ORDINANCE.

Interesting Case in Summary Court.
 An interesting case under the Rents Ordinance was yesterday decided by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge, in favour of the tenants. The action was brought by Yan Kam-heung, a banker, of No. 103, Wing Lok Street, against the Ko Ming Company, confectioners, of No. 98, Bonham Strand. The plaintiff sought to recover possession of the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand. He asked for a declaration under the Rents Ordinance, Section 4 (e) that the domestic tenement was reasonably required by the lessor for occupation for himself or for his family, or for persons in his whole time employment, and that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitable in all respects was available, i.e., No. 103, Wing Lok Street.
 Mr. R. E. Webster of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings was for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. d'Almada represented the defendants.
 His Honour and the two solicitors inspected the premises on Monday afternoon.
 His Honour said that the agreed facts were that the plaintiff occupied No. 103, Wing Lok Street, using the ground floor for the purpose of his business and the upper floors as a residence.
 Mr. Webster: Not quite that. He lives himself on the ground floor.
 The Judge: He uses all the floors as a residence.
 Proceeding, His Honour said it was also agreed that the plaintiff purchased No. 98, Bonham Strand during May this year, and that the ground floor was held under a separate tenancy by the defendants, who used the premises both for residence and for their trade as grocers and also accommodated two sub-tenants, each doing business with an access to the street, one selling aerated waters and the other roast meat cooked on the premises. It was agreed that the upper floors of No. 103, Wing Lok Street were accessible only through the ground floor premises and that the upper floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand could be reached by a staircase direct from the street.
 Mr. d'Almada: There is a kitchen on the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand and not on the ground floor of No. 103, Wing Lok Street.
 Mr. Webster: There is kitchen accommodation at No. 103, Wing Lok Street.
 The Judge: At present there is no kitchen on the ground floor of No. 103, Wing Lok Street, though there is space to use one, and at No. 98, Bonham Strand, there is a kitchen already in existence.
 Outlining the plaintiff's case, Mr. Webster said the plaintiff bought No. 98, Bonham Strand in May or June and paid a pretty good price for it. It cost \$50,000, of which he left \$10,000 on mortgage at eight per cent per annum. He therefore paid \$266 a month interest. Defendants were given notice to quit which expired on the 10th July, 1921. The Rents Ordinance came into operation and the plaintiff was unable to get possession of the house which he had purchased for his own residence and for his own business. He (Mr. Webster) made no secret of that fact. According to the Ordinance the only way in which he could get possession was by offering alternative accommodation. Mr. Webster produced a copy of a letter written to the defendants offering them No. 103, Wing Lok Street.

TITLED BEAUTY'S WAR ROMANCE BLASTED.



Viscountess Uffington's Suit for Restitution.
 Viscountess Uffington, bride of the son of the late Earl of Craven, has filed a petition in the Divorce Court asking for a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. (This is the usual first step in application for divorce.)
 The father-in-law of the viscountess fell from his yacht recently off the Isle of Wight and was drowned. Her husband inherits the title and estates.
 The viscountess had about everything that society and good luck can give a man. He was handsome, and he had a good stock of American dollars, for his mother was an American heiress, daughter of the late Mr. Bradley Martin, the New York banker.
 War came and the viscountess joined up as a subaltern as soon as he reached the age of 17. He was sent to Scotland for training.
 There he met the viscountess, who was Miss Mary Williamson George, daughter of the town clerk of a Scottish borough. They were married soon after.
 The bridegroom was sent to France for active duty. Shortly before the armistice he was wounded so badly that one leg had to be amputated and his left arm was permanently crippled.
 Mr. d'Almada mentioned that the original letter was with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
 Mr. Webster: A reply was received from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.
 The Judge: The reply is that the alternative accommodation is very far from being sufficient.
 Mr. Webster, referring to the question of alternative accommodation, said that under the Rents Ordinance the defendants were not entitled to look to their business. The Ordinance merely contemplated domestic accommodation. Under the Ordinance he had to satisfy His Honour that the domestic tenement was reasonably required by the lessor for occupation as a residence for himself or for his family, or for any persons bona fide residing with him, or for persons in his whole time employment. The second point he had to satisfy the Court upon was that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects was available.
 The plaintiff was then called. He said he had lived in Hongkong for about a year and at No. 103, Wing Lok Street since the 9th of January this year, occupying on a monthly

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 28 x 3 Fisk Non-skid Cl. \$25.00
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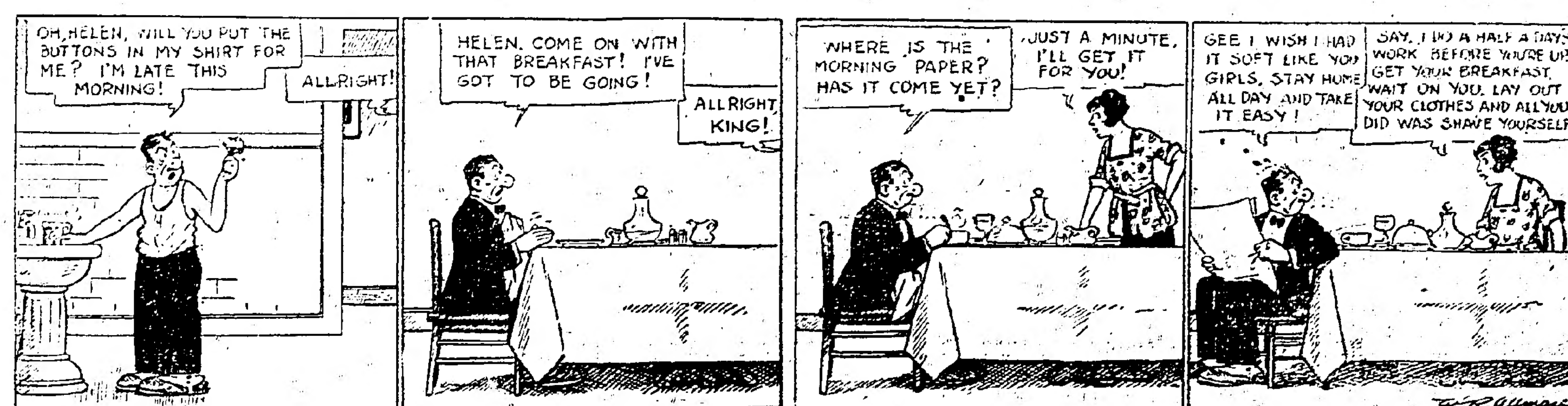
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RENTS ORDINANCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

The Judge: How many floors are there at No. 98, Bonham Strand? Four, including the ground floor.

Mr. Webster: Would this house be of any use to you if you could not get the ground floor?—It would be of no use to me.

His Honour pointed out that the area of the two premises were about the same.

Mr. Webster said that if the plaintiff could not get the occupation of the ground floor for himself to live in he would be crowded upstairs just in the same way as he was at present at No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

Proceeding with his evidence, the plaintiff stated that after he acquired the Bonham premises he gave notice to all the tenants. The first and third floors were now clear and the tenant of the second floor had agreed to leave at a moment's notice.

The Judge: Why wouldn't it suit you to retain the ground floor of No. 108 and occupy the three floors of No. 98 for your family?

Plaintiff: Because it is very inconvenient for me to go in and out at night time. When I am looking after the bank I cannot look after my children.

In reply to His Honour, Mr. Webster said his client had the power to sub-let the floors of No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

Yeung Sam, agent for the British and American Tobacco Company, the landlord of No. 108, Wing Lok Street, called at the instance of the Judge, was asked whether he was prepared to accept the defendants as tenants in place of the plaintiff for any portion of the premises they desired to be tenants of.

The witness replied that his tenant had not told him he wished to leave. If he (plaintiff) did not want the house then he should hand it back again.

The Judge: Has he got any right to sub-let?—I let the whole house to him but he has the right to sub-let a floor to other people.

Has he the right to sub-let the whole house?—No.

Why not?—I let the house to him and I would not allow him to let it to anyone else.

Has he the right to sub-let the ground floor?—That was not agreed to.

The witness, in reply to further questions, said he had no objection to plaintiff sub-letting the ground floor if no alterations were made there. He objected to a kitchen being placed on the ground floor.

The Judge: Do you object to the ground floor being used as a grocer's shop instead of as a bank?

Witness: I object.

What was the previous tenant of the ground floor?—A wholesale sugar and flour merchant.

Mr. Webster: Why do you object to having a grocer's shop on the ground floor?—It is a small business. This locality is for wholesale merchants.

Plaintiff, recalled, questioned by Mr. Webster, said he had power to sub-let any of the floors.

The Judge: Power to sub-let the whole house?

Plaintiff: No.

What part can you sub-let?—I can sub-let any of the floors so long as I retain one floor.

Mr. Webster: Is it a fact that you have intended ever since you came to see me to keep part of this house?

Plaintiff: Yes.

For what reason?—As offices for the customers to go in and out.

Where do they come from?—From abroad—America and the Straits Settlements.

You want to keep a floor in order that you may be able to put up for a night your customers who come through?—Yes.

Have you room to do that now?—Not enough.

The Judge: But you are doing it now?

Plaintiff: Yes.

The Judge: Visitors do not come within sub-section (e).

Mr. Webster: Once the defendants get in they have the whole benefit of the Ordinance behind them. The plaintiff pays the rent to the landlord.

The Judge: I doubt whether the premises are available.

Mr. Webster: I think they are.

The Judge: The plaintiff has paid down \$600 as security. He has taken the whole house, and one condition of the tenancy is he should be made substantially the tenant, however much he sub-lets, and he has to stay there. I doubt whether he has the right to hand over the shop to anybody he likes.

Mr. Webster: I am going to argue that he need not hand over the shop.

Mr. Webster proceeded to quote the case of Neville v Hardy.

The Judge held the case was a totally different one to the present.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPANISH FOREIGN LEGION.

London, Aug. 23. The recruiting of a Spanish Foreign Legion for service in Morocco, which has recently been proceeding in London and caused lively scenes owing to an unexpected rush of candidates, has now been suspended.

New York reports that recruiting is also going on there and 250 have already enlisted consisting of ex-service men and Spanish South Americans who will be transported to Spain.

BRITISH COAL EXPORT.

London, Aug. 23. City writers referring to the fall in coal freights report that 15/0 a ton has been accepted for a voyage from South Wales to Singapore. They say a good mixture of South Wales coal is now deliverable in the East at 45/6 a ton, at which price British exporters have a distinct advantage in competitive offers. Leading exporters opine that the selling price of coal in Britain now approximates the cost of production and no heavy fall is anticipated in the selling price.

RUSSIAN MONEY.

Paris, Aug. 23. The decree of 1919 prohibiting the entry into France of Russian money and banknotes has been abrogated following the report of the Ministry of Finance which says that the decree was primarily based on political grounds, and in view of the total collapse of the paper rouble exchange there is no longer need of enforcing it, while as regards the entry of metal coin the decree is ineffective as coin is easily brought in the shape of ingots.

VAST FRENCH OIL DEPOSITS.

Paris, Aug. 23. The newspapers report that prospectors in the Haute Loire region have discovered vast oil deposits. Arrangements are being made for a development scheme.

MEXICAN OIL.

New York, Aug. 23. A conference will shortly be held in Mexico City between the heads of the most important United States oil companies and the Mexican officials with the object of settling various questions affecting oil.

In that case the landlord had no premises to go to but in this he had premises which he could continue occupying. Mr. M. Webster had to show that if he did not get the order the plaintiff was at a serious disadvantage. From the evidence it was clear that if the order was not made the plaintiff could put his family in the upper floors of the other premises. The Judge added: I do not see why I should make the order. He can put his family away in the healthy top floors of the new premises. A number of business men have their business-houses in one place and their families in another.

Mr. Webster enquired, seeing that His Honour was against him, whether it was any use proceeding with the argument that the Ordinance did not apply to premises.

His Honour pointed out that the plaintiff had to prove that the premises were reasonably required for residence. It seemed that he primarily required the premises for a bank.

Mr. Webster: I have obviously not satisfied you that he reasonably requires it for a domestic tenement.

Mr. d'Almada: He himself says he wants it for his business.

Mr. Webster asked for an adjournment in order to consider the position.

The Judge: I think the best thing would be to enter judgment. If you find substantial arguments on your side you can apply for a review.

His Honour then delivered judgment as follows: In this case the plaintiff has applied for an order for the possession of the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand. He makes his application under section 4, sub-section 1 (e) of the Rents Ordinance, 1921, and under that Ordinance it is necessary that he should show in the first place that these premises are reasonably required by him for occupation as a residence for himself or for his family, or for any person bona fide residing, or to reside, with him, or for some person in his whole time employment, or in the whole time employment of some tenant from him. He has also to satisfy the Court that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects is available to the tenant whom he wishes to eject. In this case the tenant is a trades man following the trade of a retail grocer and living on the premises. The plaintiff is a banker at present occupying No. 108, Wing Lok Street. He occupies the ground floor for his business as a banker and the upper floor, which he describes as two and a half floors, as a residence for his family and employees. He

has not been in any way disturbed in his occupation of these premises. In May last, desiring more convenient premises in which to live and conduct his business, he purchased the premises which are the subject matter of the present application and after purchase gave notice to the tenants of the premises he required requiring them to quit. These notices have expired and have been obeyed by the tenants of the upper floor. The tenants of the ground floor—the defendants in this case—are claiming the protection of the Ordinance. The plaintiff is therefore at the present time in occupation of a whole house in Wing Lok Street and is also in occupation of three upper floors of a house, No. 98, Bonham Strand. He yet asks the Court to find as reasonable that he requires in addition the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand as a further residence. In my opinion this requirement is not reasonable regarded as a requirement for residence merely and on that ground plaintiff has failed. It is not therefore necessary for me to go into the second matter which has been raised—the offer made by the plaintiff of alternative accommodation to the defendants. The plaintiff is the tenant of No. 108, Wing Lok Street and he made this offer to the defendants in respect of these premises without consulting his landlord in advance and without obtaining in any way his landlord's consent to his proposal. It appears to me very doubtful whether the plaintiff had due authority to make any such proposal. But whether he had such authority or not, I have formed the opinion after inspecting the premises and considering the way of life followed by the present defendants, that it would be extremely inconvenient to them to transfer their residence from No. 98, Bonham Strand to No. 108, Wing Lok Street. The suitability of alternative premises cannot be assessed by reference to trading conditions of the person concerned entirely or mainly, but the question as to whether the tenant is or is not able to pursue his calling conveniently in the premises as a whole to which it is proposed to transfer him, must be considered by the Court in making the order under this Ordinance. My view therefore is that whether these premises are or are not available to the plaintiffs—and that question I do not decide—they are not reasonably equivalent as regards suitability in all respects which they are required to be by the provisions of the section under which the plaintiff is proceeding. On this ground I enter judgment for the defendant with costs.

NOTICE.

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SILK SOCKS

GREATLY REDUCED

TO MAKE ROOM FOR
OUR WINTER STOCK

Prices

\$1.75 \$3.00 \$4.00

Usual Price

\$3.50 to \$7.50

IN SHADES OF WHITE, GREY,
BROWN, NAVY, CHAMPAGNE, SLATE
AND CORDOVAN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
14 PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 215 & 3351.

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"GRIPOLY" SOLID WOVEN BELTING is composed of indestructible strands, twisted and interwoven with the solid body of the belt.

This absolutely prevents all fraying and for the FIRST TIME a textile belt runs under the same conditions as solid leather.

It costs less money than double leather belting and gives better satisfaction. It never slips—its GRIPPING power is PERFECTION. It is thoroughly waterproof and is not in any way affected by temperature, or by acids, steam or dust.

It is practically stretchless as compared with any other known belting.

"LANDT" IMPROVED SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

Is the highest possible quality of solid woven cotton belting.

Manufactured by special plant and provided with indestructible edges.

It is low in cost, waterproof, exceedingly strong and practically stretchless.

"GRIPOLY" and "LANDT" BELTING

THE
ONLY BELTS CAPABLE

OF
SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTANDING THE
FRICTION OF GUIDE FORKS.

ALL SIZES FROM 2 IN. TO 12 IN. WIDE.

"! SAFETY FIRST! "

YOUR MONEY and JEWELLERY

SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE

SAFEST

CASH BOX

EVER CONSTRUCTED.

NEVER SOLD IN HONGKONG BEFORE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED BY

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

WHERE THE GLOOM
GERM LIVES.

When you feel out of temper with everybody and everything, when you find work a worry and life seems full of gloom, look to your liver, for that most likely is where the trouble lies, and take a dose of Plakettes, for therein is the remedy.

Pinkettes gently stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, cure bilious attacks, sick headache, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. They are laxative perfection and neither gripe nor purge. Try them to-night, you'll feel better in the morning.

Of druggists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 N. 3rd Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Good house for Chow pup of good stock. Age 5 weeks, brown with black muzzle. Apply Box No. 602 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession. No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD AND MINSTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Kowloon Branch.

Orders are invited for men's and boys' golf stockings and socks, any size.

Men's golf stockings ... \$6.50
Men's socks ... 3.50
Boys' \$3.50 and \$4.50 according to size.

Write: Mrs. S. E. Green, 11, Hankow Road, Kowloon, or to Mrs. Nightingale (Branch Sec.), Kowloon.
(Chater Bungalow.)

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 25th Aug., 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at Quai Lee Workshop, Hungshom.

(for account of the concerned) A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods comprising:

Rubber hose, iron pipe fittings, steel wire, Macle wall boarding, Engine parts, Antifriction metal, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Files, Wood screws.

Also 1 Set Diving Gear 1 Dynamo

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 26th August, 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Chinese Curios of Extreme Rarity comprising:

Bronze and Porcelain vases, Incense burner, plates, figures, ginger jars, flower pot, bowls, wine cups, tea pots, josses, lions and ornament, Pekin Glass snuff bottles and vases, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures, vases, lions, josses and ornament, Neck lace, Pekin cloisonne vase, Enamelled plates, bowls, Lacquered screen, panel, side-table, chairs, Soochow Blackwood chairs inlaid with porcelain panels, Mandarin coats, and Porcelain of Kanghi, Yung-ching, Kienlung, Kabiug and Tzongwang periods. Including Scrolls of Tang, Sung, Yuen, Ming and Tzong Dynasties.

Also Agate Incense Burner and cover. On view from Thursday the 25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Happy Valley Golf Course.

On the occasion of the opening of the new club house, on Sunday August 28th, the following competitions will be held.

Men's Medal: 18 holes 3 1/2 Club handicap. No competitor to take out more than one card, or drive off after 12 noon. Entrance fee 20 cts.

Mixed Foursome: 9 holes, 12 combined handicaps. No couple allowed to take out more than one card. No competitors to drive off before 2 p.m. or after 4 p.m. Entrance fee 20 cts.

For the benefit of Ladies without club handicaps, a special handicap for the day will be given to any lady returning two cards over 9 holes, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before Friday 28th inst.

Men's Driving Competition: Between 4 and 5 p.m. Entrance fee 10 cts.

Any number of entries allowed each competitor.

Ladies Driving Competition: Between 4 and 5 p.m. No entrance fee.

Men's Approaching and Putting Competition: Between 4.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. Entrance fee 10 cts.

Ladies Approaching and Putting Competition: Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. No entrance fee.

A cold tiffin will be served to any member ordering same from No. 1 Box, Happy Valley, not later than Friday 26th inst.

J. B. ROSS, Hon. Secretary.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED. SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD. Agents, The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

MIRTH AND MUSIC

at the above Club on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th at 9.15 p.m.

VOLCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, COMEDIANS & JAZZERS, will perform.

Admission: \$1.00 (by permission of the Government)

A limited number of Reserved Seats at \$1.50

Late Car to the Peak at 12.30.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S & THE CLUB.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE ILLUMINATED SUPPER GARDEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show where in the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting; and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by original notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 30,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,500,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the CHAMBER will be held in the CHAMBER ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3, Queen's Road, Central, on Tuesday, 30th August, 1921 at 4 p.m.

- Business.
- (1) To consider and, if approved, to adopt a Local Standard Form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract;
 - (2) To consider a proposal to raise Members' Subscriptions from \$60. and \$25. per annum to \$200. and \$100. per annum respectively, payable quarterly;
 - (3) To consider any other matter which may properly be discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MERCHANT MEMBERS IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1921.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

WORLD THEATRE

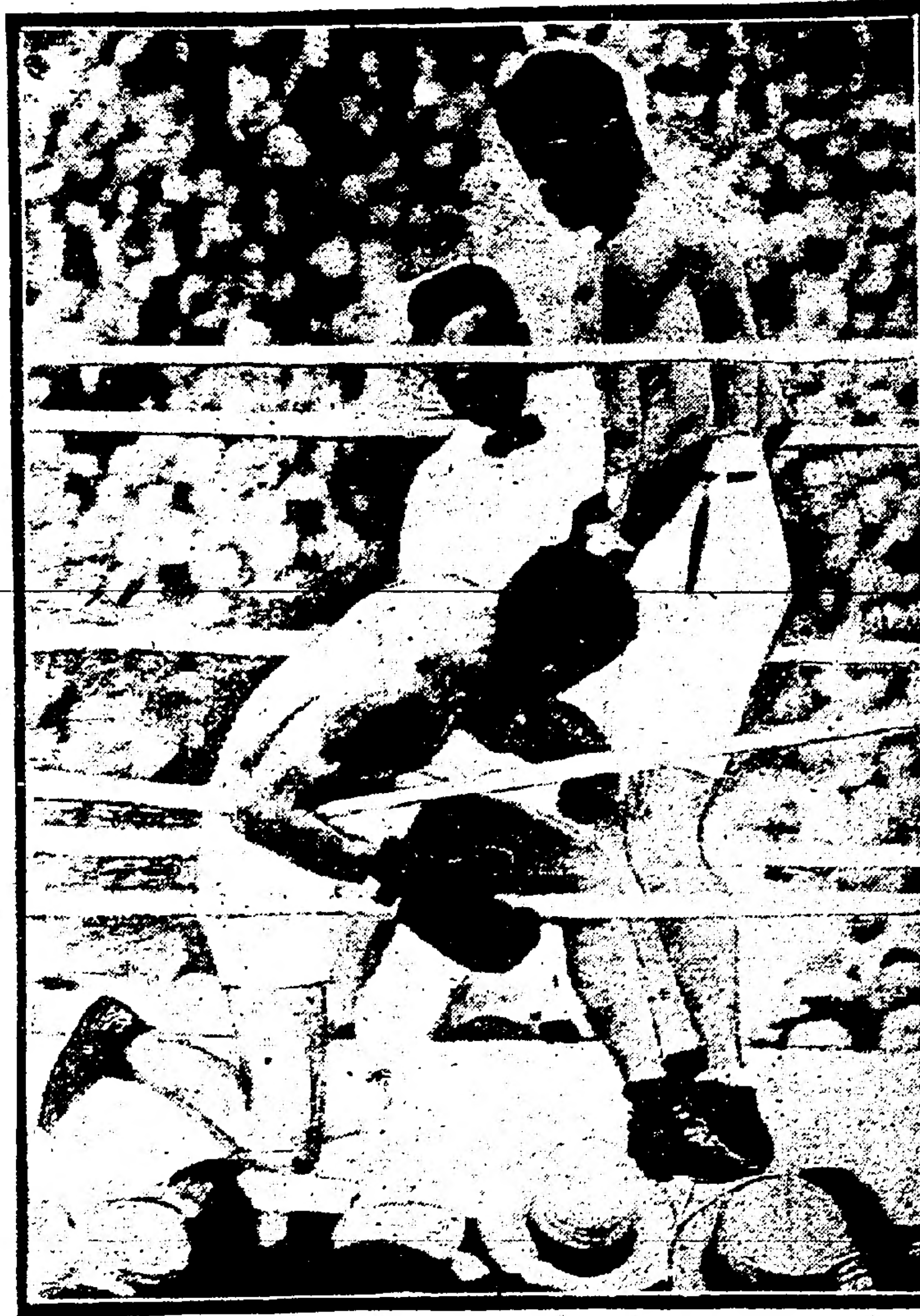
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VS

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Blow by Blow. See how they fought.



See for yourselves how Dempsey retained the Championship of the World.

ADMISSION: Dress Circle \$2.00
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Ask Your Tobacconist for

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

WOCANDA

(No. 35, No. 45, No. 60, No. 65.)

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	4th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"GLAUCUS"	20th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW"	11th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	15th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IKION"	21st Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TALITHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	2nd September.	via Suez
"PYRRHUS"	3rd Sept.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

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BUILDERS, HOK UN
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Sole Agents for
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Motors from 12 H.P. to
50 H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
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Harbour Engineers, K.504 &
K.522.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"INABA MARU."

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon, To-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 26th
Aug., 1921, will be subject to
rent.

Damaged packages must be
left in the Godowns for examina-
tion by the Consignee's and the
Co.'s representatives at an ap-
pointed hour on Tuesday and
Friday. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claims will be ad-
mitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1921.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
DAIREN & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived on Sunday the 21st
inst. Consignees of cargo are here-
by notified to present their Bills of
Lading for countersignature, and
take immediate delivery from the
Company's Godown, where all cargo
impeding immediate discharge
will be landed at Consignees' risk.
Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
Monday, the 29th August, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages will be landed into the
Company's Godown, where same
will be examined on Wednesday,
the 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown, and none
will be entertained if presented
later than three weeks after
arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1921.

THE THEATRE
TRAGEDY.Interesting Arguments by
Defending Solicitor.

Young Ko appeared on remand
before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the
Magistrate's yesterday afternoon on
a charge of murdering Li Siu-fan,
a comedian of the Chow Fung Nin
theatrical company, at the Wo
Ping theatre on the night of the
16th inst.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant
Crown Solicitor, appeared for the
Crown. Mr. A. E. Hall watched
the proceedings in the interest of
the deceased's family.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson said he ap-
peared for the defence on behalf
of Mr. D. J. Lewis and asked for
a remand on the ground that he
had just received his instructions.

If the case was to be tried at a
special sessions on Monday, as he
understood was the case, he
could not possibly prepare his de-
fence within that short space of
time.

The Magistrate pointed out that
the accused had been in police
custody for a week.

Mr. Tinson said his client had
come from the interior and the
instructions were received only in
the morning from the prisoner's
wife.

The Magistrate said it would be
better for him to continue taking
the evidence. Mr. Tinson could
recall the witnesses later if he
desired.

Mr. Tinson thought it would be
fair to the defendant if the case
was adjourned until to-morrow
(to-day).

The Magistrate asked Mr.
Hazlerigg what was the Crown's
view in the matter.

Mr. Hazlerigg replied that if the
case could not be tried on Monday
at the session it would put a
different complexion on the case.

He thought it desirable to carry
on with the evidence and Mr. Tin-
son could reserve his right to ex-
amine the witnesses.

Mr. Lindsell agreed and said he
believed no hardship to the de-
fendant would be caused by carry-
ing on with the evidence.

Mr. Tinson said he understood
there were 13 more witnesses and
that was the case he could not
see how the case could be tried
on Monday. Under these circum-
stances no good would eventuate
from carrying on with the
evidence.

Mr. Lindsell disagreed and said
his time was not his own. If he
adjourned the case the afternoon
would be wasted. His Worship
decided to hear further evidence
and said he would give ample
facilities to Mr. Tinson to examine
the witnesses.

Li Pui, an actor of the Chow
Fung Nin company, was recalled
by the Assistant Crown Solicitor.
He said that after hearing the re-
port of firearms he saw defendant
running away. His left hand was
tucking up his coat while his right
hand was holding something black.

The Magistrate: In your pre-
vious statement you said you saw
nothing in his right hand.

Witness: I was asked, if I saw
a pistol in his hand and I replied
I didn't see it.

The Magistrate: You were not
asked that question.

A member of the band, which
was playing on the stage at the
time of the murder, was the next
witness. No sooner had the oath
been administered than Mr. Lewis
appeared in Court and asked for
an adjournment.

His Worship informed Mr.
Lewis what he had told Mr. Tin-
son, and refused to grant an ad-
journment.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that in
an ordinary case when an adjourn-
ment was applied for, his Worship

would invariably grant it as a
matter of course, and he could not
understand why an exception
should be made in this case, which
was extremely serious as the life
of the accused was at stake.

Mr. Lindsell reiterated the fact
that the defendant had been under
arrest for a week.

Mr. Lewis said the defendant's
wife had just arrived from her
village and had instructed him a
short while ago. Mr. Lewis
queried the Magistrate's reasons
for refusing the application and
described the course pursued by
his Worship as entirely different
from other cases.

Mr. Lindsell said he understood
the chief reason was the difficulty
of the police to secure the atten-
dance of the witnesses.

Mr. Lewis said the Government
could detain the witnesses by the
Habeas Corpus Act.

His Worship said he did not
think the defendant would be pre-
judiced in the least if the Court
went on with the evidence. If he
granted an adjournment the after-
noon would be wasted.

Mr. Lewis submitted that waste
of the time of the Court was
nothing as compared with the
seriousness of the case in which
the man's life was at peril.

His Worship admitted that, but
persisted in saying that there
could be no prejudice to the ac-
cused if the Crown got on with
the evidence.

Mr. Lewis said that that was an
unusual course. He knew nothing
of the evidence.

Mr. Lindsell: You can get
copies of the depositions.

Mr. Lewis said the depositions
were very well, but there might
have been points mentioned by
witnesses, which would have been
regarded by the Magistrate as of
no import and therefore omitted,
whereas they were most valuable
to the defence and had a strong
bearing on the case. In this case
he was absolutely in the dark. He
knew nothing of the evidence and
its value against his client.

His Worship said he had taken
all that had been said.

Mr. Lewis said that might be
so, but his Worship's estimate of
the value of the evidence might be
quite different from his.

An expression which the Court
might consider trivial and which
passed unnoted might prove to
have a strong bearing on the case.

He must know what was being
said against defendant and must
be in a position to appreciate the
value of the evidence against him.

It was essential in the interest
of defendant that the case should
be adjourned. The question of dif-
ficulty of keeping the witnesses
here must be put aside when a
man was in peril of his life. He
knew nothing of the case and
therefore could not appreciate the
evidence against the defendant.

With all respect to his Worship,
having regard to what he had pre-
viously said, the depositions might
be inadequate representations of
what the witnesses intended to say
and which would be remedied by
subsequent cross-examinations.

When asked by the Magistrate
to give his view, Mr. Hazlerigg
said that as far as the case had
gone the depositions must stand.
Mr. Lewis could take verbatim
notes of the evidence and consider
it after the hearing was over.

Mr. Lewis said that his Wor-
ship's duty was to stand between
the Crown and the man in the
dock. This was British constitu-
tion, and he asked his Worship
to fulfil that constitutional
function in this case and not to
allow the case to be pushed for-
ward in what he considered to be
indecent haste.

Mr. Lindsell: From the 16th.
to the 23rd. was not indecent
haste.

Mr. Lewis said he was referring
to the trial on Monday.

OBITUARY.

Death Of Dr. A. S.
Gomes.

We regret to announce the death,
which occurred at his residence,
No. 8 Austin Avenue, Kowloon,
yesterday morning, of Dr. Antonio
Simplicio Gomes, one of the oldest
and most highly respected mem-
bers of the Portuguese community.
During the past three months the
deceased gentleman's health was
not of the best and for two or three
weeks he was confined to his room.
He grew gradually worse and, in
spite of unremitting medical
attention, passed away at 7.30 a.m.
yesterday.

Dr. Gomes, who was 77 years
of age, came to Hongkong
as a young man from Macao and,
with the exception of a few years
spent in England when he was
studying for the medical profession,
has resided in Hongkong. After
obtaining his qualifications at
Edinburgh University he built up a
very successful practice in Hong-
kong which he carried on for a
number of years. He retired about
30 years ago and during the last
fifteen years has made his home in
Kowloon.

The deceased gentleman was
of a kindly and charit-
able disposition and was ever
ready to assist any deserving cause
brought to his notice. Well pro-
vided with means, he distributed
his wealth with a lavish hand and
several institutions in Hongkong
and Macao owe their very existence
to his benefactions. He was very
prominently identified with the
Catholic religious life of the Colony
and the Rosary Church at Kowloon,
erected through his great generosity,
will remain as a monument to his
memory. He was particularly
interested in the work of the
Italian Convent and was respon-
sible for bringing into being the
Wanchai Hospital. Among the
institutions at Macao which greatly
benefited by his liberality was the
Hospital, to which a new wing was
erected at his expense and in which
to-day hangs a life sized portrait of
the benefactor. It is estimated that
the late Dr. Gomes distributed a
sum of over \$200,000 in charity
alone. He was decorated by the
Pope for his work in connection
with the Church.

During the eighties Dr. Gomes
was a prominent figure in the
Hongkong share market.

Dr. Gomes' wife and family—
son and daughter—pre-deceased
him. The funeral takes place at
the Catholic Cemetery this evening.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF ASSIZE.

W. G. S. Schwabe has been
appointed Commissioner of Assize
to go to the North-Eastern Circuit
in place of Mr. Justice Lush, who
is indisposed.

Mr. Lindsell said he felt certain
that the hearing could not be com-
pleted in time for the trial of the
case on Monday.

Mr. Lewis: That being the case
I see no reason for refusing my
application.

His Worship said the point was
whether there would be any pre-
judice against the defendant if he
carried on with the evidence.

Mr. Lewis maintained that there
would be prejudice and emphasised
the importance of the case.

Mr. Lewis stated that some
times there were important things
said by witnesses which were not
interpreted and which would be
pointed out by the interpreter of
the solicitor for the defence and
added to the depositions.

After further arguments, Mr.
Lindsell said to Mr. Hazlerigg:
It seems clear there is no pos-
sibility of committing defendant
to the special sessions on Monday.

Mr. Hazlerigg replied in the
affirmative.

Eventually the case was ad-
journed to 2.45 this afternoon.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMA-
TION.Meeting Of Marine Lot
Owners.

In connection with the Praya
East Reclamation Scheme a meet-
ing of marine lot owners was held
at the City Hall yesterday after-
noon. Sir Paul Chater presided
and among those present were
Messrs D. J. M. Bernard, M. J. D.
Stephens, L. S. Greenhill (repre-
senting the Land Investment
Company), A. S. Gubbay (repre-
senting Mr. C. S. Gubbay), J. C.
Pank (Messrs Gande, Price and
Co.), Rev. G. Waldegrave (repre-
senting Missions to Seamen), Mr.
Duncan (Public Works Depart-
ment), who attended to answer any
questions, Mr. F. A. Mody and a
number of Chinese including Mr.
Lum Woo and Mr. Li Siu Yuen.

The chairman addressed the
meeting as follows: On the 4th
May last year, we met to consider
the Government proposals with
regard to the Praya East Re-
clamation Scheme. Those pro-
posals have now reached a more
concrete stage and at the request
of the Government I sent you each
of the other day a copy of the draft
of the bill which it is proposed to
lay before the Legislative
Council. You have now had
several days in which to consider
these proposals and I shall be glad
to hear whether you have any
suggestions to make as to alterations
or additions to that we may now con-
sider them and, if thought advan-
tageous, lay them before the Govern-
ment. Before going further, however,
it might be as well that I should
point out that under Section 8 of
the proposed Ordinance all those
who are entitled to participate in
the scheme must, within three
months of the commencement of
the Ordinance, deposit at the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a
sum equal to 25% of the amount
it is estimated they will eventually
have to pay on the portion allotted
to them and then attend at the
Land Office (Sub. Sec 6 of Sec 4)
and enter into an agreement
similar to the draft Schedule on
page 8 of the paper you hold.

Later, various calls (Sub. Sec 2 of
Sec 8 and Sec 10) will be made and
these must be paid within seven days
of the notice sent to each owner.

Under Section 9 of the proposed
Ordinance a Crown Lease (Crown
Rent) for the term of 99 years will
be granted with option of a further
term of 99 years to commence as
soon as the commencement of
building operations. The latest
plan is to all intents and purposes
similar to that which you inspected
last year. If any gentlemen pre-
sent wish to ask questions I shall
be pleased to answer them to the
best of my ability or to discuss any
suggestions they may have to put
forward.

The speech was translated by a
Chinese interpreter and no ques-
tions were forthcoming.

The chairman then proposed
that this meeting of Marine Lot
Owners approve of the Reclama-
tion Scheme and the Draft Bill
relating thereto sent to them.

Mr. Stephens seconded and in a
short address expressed thanks to
Sir Paul Chater for the trouble he
taken on behalf of the Marine Lot
Owners in the matter.

The resolution was translated
into Chinese and passed unani-
mously.

The chairman: I will now advise
the Government to approve of the
Bill. That is all the business,
gentlemen; I thank you for your
attendance.

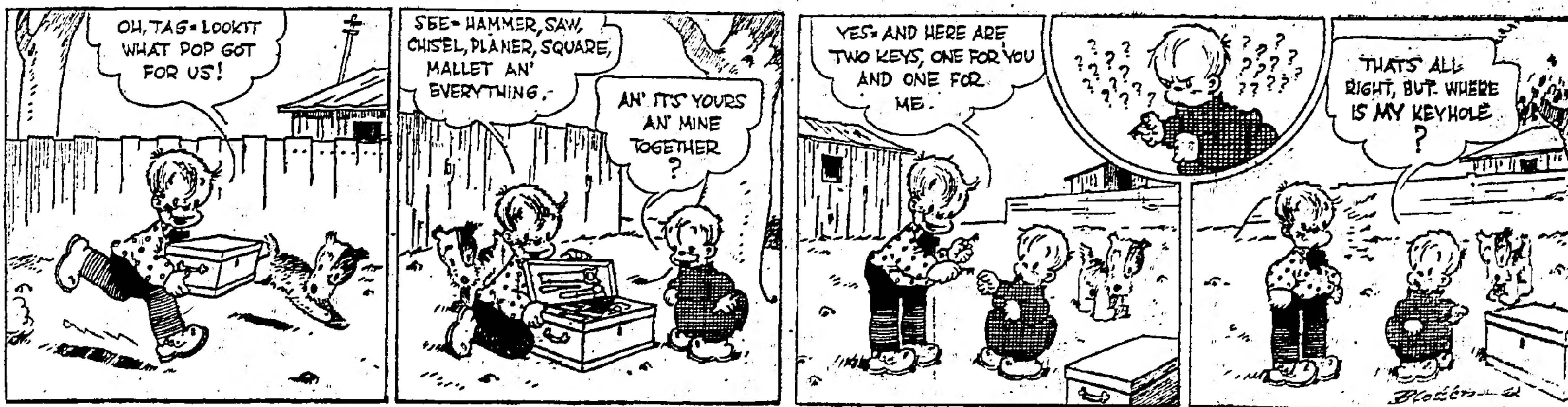
WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES
FOR CHEKIANG.

A message from Hangchow re-
ports that the Constitutional Pro-
vincial Assembly of Chekiang
has agreed to receive women re-
presentatives to the Assembly
from the union of the female sex.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He Wants That Separate, Too!

BY BLOSSER



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

Delicious either alone or blended with wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Death.

BORHAM.—At the Matilda Hospital on August 23rd, Charles Borham, aged 82 years. Deeply regretted. The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day.

Acknowledgment.

The Sons of the late Mrs. Francisco Noronha Machado desire to thank their numerous friends for their kind expression of sympathy and the many beautiful floral tributes sent in their sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1921.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN TRADE DISPUTES.

Strikes, unhappily, are nothing out of the common, but a strike that lasts eight months is. The shipyard joiners' strike began in December, and its course has been characterised by marked obstinacy on the part of Labour. Perhaps Labour would retort that obstinacy was what characterised the employers' side, since it takes two to form a dispute. An examination of the circumstances does not support this view: in the present case at any rate, the indications go to demonstrate that the Labour side was animated by a spirit of unreason. It was an attitude, too, which adversely affected the industry from the standpoint not of the employers only but from that of other kinds of shipyard workers. How far the obstinacy was due to the joiners, how far to the leaders of the trade union, is a moot point; but that the latter were largely responsible is evident. Numbers of the joiners were encouraged to hold out by the fact that they were able to find a market for their skill in other industries. On the other hand, the trade union officials, and particularly the general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, fanned the unrest by inflammatory exhortations.

The dispute affords an instance of the faulty presentation of facts and of the loose thinking that distinguish a certain type of Labour utterance; and to no section of the community is this more inimical than to the workers themselves. What is the truth in relation to the joiners' strike? During the war and for a year or so afterwards shipbuilders, of course, made handsome profits. The workers shared in these advances: bonuses, and allowances were the order of the day. Before 1920 closed a very different state of affairs had set in. Yards that had been inundated with orders at top prices had to fight for contracts at competitive rates, owing to the accumulation of tonnage and the general trade slump. Modifications in respect of pay had to be resorted to, but the joiners held out for the retention of the special war bonus they had been receiving.

For long months this was the bone of contention, and now, after nearly three-quarters of a year, the force of economic laws has exposed the falsity of the joiners' demand so completely that they have accepted the reduction of wages agreed upon by shipyard workers generally, while the war-bonus claim has entirely disappeared. In these days such a radical change could not have come about by mere despotism on the part of employers: the change is the expression of the prevailing conditions. Towards those depressed conditions the mistaken policy of the joiners, whether on the part of the workers themselves or their leaders, has contributed. Manifestly a slump in shipping was inevitable had the maximum of harmony reigned in the yards. All the more need was there, then, to avoid friction, that the best might be made of what work was available. That the joiners' strike was a factor in the depression is attested by the gratifying cable news to hand yesterday of a revival on Tees-side as a result of the settlement. Not only did contracts from abroad for construction and repairs have to be turned down, but even English shipowners had to send work to foreign yards in consequence of the labour trouble. Apart from losses to employers, the joiners' strike kept various kinds of shipyard hands out of work, and as a result increased unemployment in other directions. Among the joiners themselves many suffered enforced idleness because the trade union would not let them return to the yards. Here the workers have an object-lesson in the importance of distinguishing between good and injurious counsellors.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Wireless in China.

Appropos the discussion over wireless concessions in China, recent events suggest that the Government repents of the contract granted to an American company, which was the cause of the bother. Probably finance has something to do with Peking's wish to alter the programme. The United States has been taking a strong stand towards the competitors, Britain, Japan, and Denmark, and is not likely to be inclined now to release China. So far as America is concerned the contract appears to be valid enough, any illegality being attributable to Peking, so that the hand of Nemesis may be seen in the enforcement of the pact upon a double-playing Government now reluctant to have the agreement consummated. It might have been better if all these undertakings could have been left to the Consortium, which, however, be the precise cause what it may, has not been able to function happily, or indeed at all. A question asked in the House of Commons last month implies that by the U. S. installation "the 800 daily newspapers of China will be provided with a cheap and steady flow of world news through American channels," and the questioner, Mr. Hurd, a gentleman well-known in connection with maritime matters, was anxious to learn what British news service on a similar scale will be available in the Far East. In reply the Postmaster-General declared that he had no knowledge of "any such agreement as that referred to by the hon. member." Presumably the P.M.G. was referring to the extent of the service to be provided; the fact of the agreement itself is beyond dispute. Whether the American concessionaires propose to provide all the facilities attributed to them is a point upon which more information would be welcome. May be they have such a project in conjunction with the Radio Corporation. Not long ago it was stated that the U.S. naval wireless service was going in for an extensive news agency business, a startling development at first sight, but not so astonishing in these days of Government propaganda bureaux.

An Explanation.
There are two ways of giving to charity—a right way and a wrong way. Let us just explain. Twice within the last few days we have been asked to perform a little charitable service and on both occasions we have had to deny ourselves the pleasure that comes with giving because we have been asked to give the wrong thing. No business is philanthropic and whatever philanthropy a man might feel inspired to indulge in, he should keep it apart from his business. That applies to all, but it applies most frequently to newspapers of whom people think they have a right to ask favours. We have advertising space for sale, and the selling of it together with the selling of the news is business. By it we sink or swim. During the war and other times of stress newspapers have given most freely, more freely than has often been recognised. But new paper men the whole world over have come to realise that they have made a vital mistake in giving in the precise way they have. They have sacrificed a principle, and they are now finding it hard to insist on that principle. But common action is being taken against this mistaken form of charity. When it comes to inserting an advertisement or making an announcement that would ordinarily be treated as advertisement it is only right and fair that a proper charge should be made. That is a matter of business. If those responsible for running a newspaper think that the charity is sufficiently deserving to warrant support they are then left free to give in the same way as other people—and to get the same acknowledgment. Newspaper men cannot be accused of miserliness or niggardiness. In fact they have been far too free in giving away what should have been figured in the legitimate revenue of their businesses. In laying down the rule that announcements must be paid for the *Hong Kong Telegraph* and the other newspapers in the Colony are only doing that which they should have done years ago. Ask us for a monetary contribution to any charity and we will give according to our judgment and capacity, but ask us for part of our business and it is not to be had. Will the Hongkong public please note, because it is not always pleasant trying to explain to a well-intentioned canvasser.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO GREATER SIGN OF A GENERAL DECAY OF VIRTUE IN A NATION, THAN A WANT OF ZEAL IN ITS INHABITANTS FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR COUNTRY.—Addison.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Bitten by a dog at Portland Street, a Chinese 16-year-old girl was yesterday brought to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The animal was sent to Kennedy Town for examination of its condition by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Whilst at work in the third floor of No. 10 Kan U Fong, a carpenter sustained a fall into the street and was severely injured. The accident which occurred yesterday morning resulted in the removal of the injured man to Hospital.

A pair of earrings, set with diamonds and jadestone, was snatched from the ears of a Chinese lady resident at No. 15 Arbuthnot Road whilst she was walking along Wing Lok Street yesterday afternoon. The thief succeeded in making his escape.

According to a report made by Pablo Anasmito, the manager of the Filipino Club, a thief entered his bedroom yesterday and stole a quantity of clothing, a gold watch and chain and a valuable silver cigarette case, the whole estimated to be of the value of \$86.

The Dairy Farm, through Mr. Turner, this morning brought a charge of trespassing against a Chinese who was found by Mr. T. Oliphant in the early morning washing himself at a shed at Pokfulam used for the shelter of infected cattle. After argument between the Magistrate and Mr. Turner, the defendant was discharged.

It is understood that Chief Inspector Kerr, who is now on a short holiday to the North and Japan, will, on instructions from the C.S.P., take opportunity to study the methods adopted at those ports for combating cargo-pilfering. During Mr. Kerr's absence from the Colony, Inspector Robert Macdonald has been performing the duties of chief inspector.

A rich Chinese merchant of Wing Lok Street, named Cheuk Kai, the other day received by post a letter which threatened him with death unless he paid over the sum of \$100,000 as contribution towards the cause of the Kwangsi party. The merchant communicated with the police, giving them the name of the man whom he suspects of sending the threatening letter, and in pursuance of this information the police are now making active investigations.

Alleged to have been an attempt at arson, a fire broke out amongst a heap of rags and old paper placed under the staircase of the building occupied by the Tsun Chong Chinese Bank at No. 44 Des Voeux Road West. In addition to these inflammable materials, a tin smelling of kerosene was found near the spot, and confirmed the suspicions of the inmates. The outbreak, fortunately, was discovered in time, and extinguished before any damage was done to the property.

A charge of cruelty to fowls brought against a Chinese woman at the Police Court this morning revealed that no less than 33 chickens were contained in a small basket about a foot and a half in diameter, whilst 37 chickens were in another basket of slightly larger size. As the baskets had no means of covering the bottoms, the legs of the chickens were protruding through the holes. In fining the defendant \$4 Mr. G. N. Orme told the woman to advise her friends not to commit a similar offence.

When the keeper of a native dairy in Aberdeen Street was charged before the Magistrate this morning with selling adulterated milk, Mr. W. B. Hind, for the defence, asked for an adjournment in order that he could produce expert evidence from an employee of the Hongkong Dairy Farm Company to show that climatic conditions at this of the year do not tend to produce in grass those qualities which go to make good milk. Mr. R. E. Lindell fixed the hearing of the case for Monday next.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

What a curious thing is human nature. Almost every day one reads in the local papers of masters and mistresses of sampans, boatmen and others appearing at the Marine Court and being fined what must be to them quite a large sum for various petty offences in the Harbour. Judging by their sun-tanned visages most of them are real old salts and therefore must be acquainted with the law and yet, knowingly, day after day some of their number wantonly break it. They have been breaking the law and being fined for it, I suppose, for the last half century or so, and they will probably go on doing it for another century, and many other centuries after that. Why do they do it? Is this cussedness a trait in human nature? I suppose it is, for the harbour folk in Hongkong are not the only ones who commit petty offences. Most of the readers of this column are well acquainted with the story of the foolish virgins, but I dare say quite a number of them have set off on a journey with no oil (or in these days it is mostly carbide) in their lamps and have maybe been hauled before the local "beak" and ordered to stomp up in good hard cash for their foolishness. Yes, human nature is a rummy thing; people know that the law says that they must not do this and they must not do that and yet some of us (perhaps most of us) at some time in our lives probably disobey it.

The wily Hun seems to be making a bid for Far Eastern trade again. I heard the other day that some of the local business firms are receiving catalogues from German manufacturers by the score and a little bird whispered in my ear that owing to the present rate of the exchange the prices quoted are so low that one or two of our local firms have been tempted to give orders. I sincerely hope and trust that if such is the case these few are an exception. It must be a great temptation to buy when one sees goods quoted at about half the price those of British manufacturers and I have heard it argued that if Germany loses her trade she will never be in a position to pay the indemnity. There is something in that argument but Hongkong is a British colony and there are thousands of our fellow countrymen out of employment. Surely, it is better to trade with British firms and assist those unfortunate fellows, many of whom risked life and limb to keep the Union Jack flying over Hongkong, to find employment. There is a little poster displayed in many parts of the Colony: let those who feel inclined to give Fritz a trial look at it and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest.

I often wonder why the local tramway company does not issue transfer tickets, as is done in many other towns in various parts of the world. Say one wants to go bathing at North Point or at the Royal H.K. Yacht Club (and there is also a Chinese bathing beach in that direction, by the way) there are any number of cars going as far as Causeway Bay while those that will carry one the whole journey are comparatively few and far between. If one is content to wait long enough and to risk the chance of finding a spare seat on the North Point car, it is possible to travel the whole way for ten cents, but most people have not too much time and go by the Causeway Bay car, paying ten cents, and then catch another car at that terminus and to reach their journey's end have to fork up another bit of silver. It is only a ten-cent ride and so why are not transfer tickets sold, which would permit people to travel as far as North Point on the ticket issued them in the Causeway Bay car? Of course, the Tramway Company would lose quite a lot of money over it, but this insufficiency of cars from the Post Office to North Point and the non-transfer business is a bit rough on the general public. Another little item. Mr. Traffic Manager, during this hot weather with the traffic in that direction considerably increased owing to the large number of people going bathing, couldn't an extra car or two be put on. One sometimes has quite a long wait at Causeway Bay.

Mr. R. E. Lindell had a busy time yesterday administering justice to motorists who had been caught in the act of law-breaking. Six of the offenders were charged with reckless driving. Do these road bogs who dash about with

absolutely no regard whatsoever for the safety of other people realise what a danger they are to other road-users and also to themselves? It is all very well for them to sit at the wheel, sounding their horns and klaxons and making life for other travellers one long anxiety all the time they are on the road, but they should realise that the humble coolie values his life quite as much as they do and is quite as much entitled to the use of the road. The long list of motoring cases yesterday testifies that Insp. Garrod and his men are keeping a sharp lookout for this class of gentry and those who are in the habit of speeding to the danger of other road-users had better change their tactics or they will soon find themselves included in his "bag."

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Spread Of A Laudable Movement.

Information obtained from the promoters of the Society for the Protection of Chinese Servant Girls, the formation of which was suggested at a big meeting held at the Tai Ping Theatre several weeks ago, indicates that satisfactory progress is being made with the campaign for membership, which now exceeds three hundred to date. Advertisements inviting members have been published in the leading vernacular newspapers and it is expected that ere long the number will be considerably increased. The formation of the Society will be formally announced at a meeting to be held at the Tung Wah Hospital room, at which the constitution will be discussed and the aims and objects of the Society will be outlined. It is the intention of some of the originators of the scheme to collaborate, and if possible to amalgamate with the Society for the Prevention of a department of the Po Leung Kuk. The membership roll of the Anti-Mui-Tai Society, which aims at the suppression of the trafficking in *mui-tai* is also rapidly filling.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Holland Pacific Trading Co.'s Enterprise.

A representative of the *Telegraph* was yesterday afternoon invited to view a large consignment of real Havana cigars, recently imported by the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd. With the exception of one or two of the more popular brands, he was told, Havana cigars have not been imported into the Colony, but this firm has now taken up the sole agency of a large number of brands and hopes that when cigar smokers have become acquainted with them they will have a ready sale. The brands include Pierrots, Ramon Allones, Valiscope, Far Larranaga, De Muriis and many other fine smokes and the retail prices should work out at from \$25 to \$100 per box of one hundred. They are, of course, not all in 100 size boxes, but can be procured in smaller quantities and some of the boxes, made of special wood in two and three colours, are really artistic and will make excellent presents. Altogether the consignment contains 20,000 cigars, representing many thousands of dollars, but the Holland Pacific Trading Co. have an ideal place in which to keep them. In the past the selection of real Havana cigars in the Colony has been somewhat limited, but it is thought that with so many brands to choose from the Havana will become a more popular smoke.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

At the V.R.C. bath yesterday the V.R.C. and United Athletic scored easy victories over H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. Foxglove by 18 goals to nil and 13 to nil respectively.

The sailors lacked combination and speed, the two essentials to good water polo.

Matches for Thursday next—at 5.15 p.m. R.G.A. v Lusitania, 5.45 p.m. 2' Wiltshires v V.R.C.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Janet, she had the laugh at me last night. The wee yin must have been acting the fool yesterday wi' the globe at our bedside for when I came to turn on the juice at bed-time there was no thing doing. At first I thought it was maybe the turbine at the works that had shied, but no, the other lights worked all right. So I had to go to bed in the dark and just because I couldn't get reading for fifteen minutes I lay and looked at the place the ceiling should have been getting wet and warmer the while. Janet, she says it's only a question of habit—aye, so is talking—but I aye think it's the end of a rotten day if I dinna get the chance of absorbing a little knowledge through the eyes before turning over to sleep. Many's the row we've had over the same thing. That's the worst of marrying your opposite. But as—in Scotland, onyhow—a lassie's bedroom at night is the last place you're supposed to be in, that's just another of the several things you've got to take with your bride on chance. Janet's no much of a reader at the best of times, except it's the *Telegraph*, and goodness knows there's no much mental strain connected wi' that even at the end of a tiring day, but she keeps rubbing it in that a bed's a place for sleeping in. Well, I suppose it is, but sleeping's like eating, just a habit onyway.

When I was a young lad at Linkumaddie, my aunt used aye to give us the straight dope in favour of early rising. "Early to bed and 'ye know the rest of the tune. What's more forbye it saved candles and lamp oil. I'm no sure about the wealth but I'll have to admit, I suppose, that there's something in going to bed wi' the birds, looking at it from a health point of view. But man, what a lot ye miss wi' you sky-lark kind o' existence. The man that starts making a hole in his face yawning at the back o' nine o'clock is, socially, as wet a blanket as was ever admitted into the Steam Laundry. I've made more money wi' late rising than I ever could have laid hands on if I'd been peeling my stockings off half an hour after the cook-boy had broken the last plate of a night. Aye, I was aye very lucky at poker though, of course I realise it's no a thing for a man that was very nearly an elder in the kirk to brag about. That reminds me, I'll have to be paying my seat rent again. I'm a great supporter of the kirk so long as ye dinna expect me to leave off fishing on a Sunday. Give me the text when ye get back and all the good news in the kirk magazine and I'm content. I'm easy going on the spiritual side which I'll admit right now maybe donna represent courage concerning a future state so much as it does sheer laziness. But as I was saying, this going early to bed business fairly crows the cuddy. Dr. Smiles and a lot more o' that ilk were aye strong about getting roosted bright and early, up at cock-crow and getting through a day's work before breakfast. That's no my idea o' living. Provided ye havna a leaky conscience and ye havna mixed your drinks the night afore, no man should rise until he's called. If I had an accountant that was aye in first in the morning I have the auditors round chop chop having a look at his books. Some learned *hombres* there are who tell ye that the best time to study's in the morning. Well maybe there's something in that, though the only thing I ever studied at that time o' day was whether it was oye quicker to put my boots on before breakfast or after it. Mind ye, I believe that a little Chinese Metaphysics or Sanscrit on an empty stomach isn't nearly so bad for ye as alcohol, though on the other hand, I was never one o' them that believed that ye could learn a foreign language oye better by cutting off your sleep in the morning. Of course, I'll admit on the other hand that wi' lots of folk when it comes to the last hour of their day they may as well be in their pyjamas, as yawning and turning the social crank of useless gossip. We'd be better resting onyway, they say. But the same thing could be said of so many things that take up our time. Take some of our interminable committee meetings for instance, or the nights your watch stops when ye're at the Club. It might be a lot of wasted and ineffective effort if worked out according to the Samuel Smiles' standard of getting on in life wi' your nose to the grindstone, but oh! man, what an insight into human nature ye miss when ye go to bye bye wi' the hege.

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LAUNCH AT TAIKOO.

"Kwangtung" Leaves The Ways.

The launching of the steamer Kwangtung at the Taikoo Dock took place at noon to-day before a representative assemblage of shipping men and others. The Kwangtung, is the second vessel launched of three which are being built for the China Navigation Company. The vessel slid down the ways without incident and was taken in hand by two tugs and towed to the fitting-out berth. The three vessels are the first constructed for the China Navigation Company at Taikoo Dock to be fitted with geared turbine engines. After the ceremony the Kwangtung was towed.

BASEBALL.

The Local's Team.

That the Rizal baseball team is determined to win on Saturday is borne out by the fact that Mc Laurie will pitch and several alterations have been made in the lineup of the sailormen.

On the other hand the locals are wondering who will fill the shoes of Church and Potter. Church has been transferred temporarily to Canton, while Potter left for America this afternoon on the Lixion.

The practice to be held to-night will see Benson or Nelson on third and Koch in right field. Several candidates for the team have shown up surprisingly well during the past two weeks, and from the interest that these newcomers show, it is evident that there will be considerable competition for a steady berth on the club.

Preparations are under way to play a picked team a week from Saturday.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

Two More Reported.

Two further drowning fatalities are reported by the police.

A Chinese youth living in the Hung On Boarding House at Connaught Road Central yesterday reported to the police that his father fell into the harbour whilst endeavouring to alight on the Kinsan wharf from a sampan. With some difficulty the man was recovered from the water but was so exhausted that he died while on the way to the Government Civil Hospital in the motor ambulance.

A runner employed by the Kinsan Boarding House was yesterday drowned while endeavouring to board the steamer Sui Tai. Before the vessel had made fast alongside the wharf and the gangway had been lowered, the deceased, who was an enterprising employee, attempted to jump aboard from the wharf but missed his footing and fell into the water between the steamer and the wharf. Rescue under such conditions was a difficult matter, and proved to be fruitless. The body was later recovered and removed to the Public Mortuary.

CHINESE NEWS.

The Situation in Hupeh.

Regarding the position in Central China, telegraphic news has reached us from Shanghai to-day that Wu Pui-foo's forces have already approached Yochow and that cargo traffic on the river is interrupted.

A representative from Chao Heng-tik, tuchun of Hunan, has proposed a two days' truce for the purpose of negotiations.

Wu Pui-foo has declared that he is strongly in favour of provincial autonomy for Hupeh, but to let provincial governments draft constitutions of their own in disregard of the Central Government would be equal to dividing the whole country into small states. If the people will wait for the promulgation of constitutional laws for self-government from the Central Government he will try his best to support provincial autonomy.

A fine of \$5 and an order to be bound over for a period of six months was the penalty inflicted on a Chinese workman of the Taikoo Docks who was charged with endeavouring to evade the watchman's search and with assaulting the Indian. It was stated that a waist band was wound round the defendant, and that after the search he smacked the watchman. On his part the defendant brought a counter charge of assault and alleged that the Indian carried out his search in an indecent manner.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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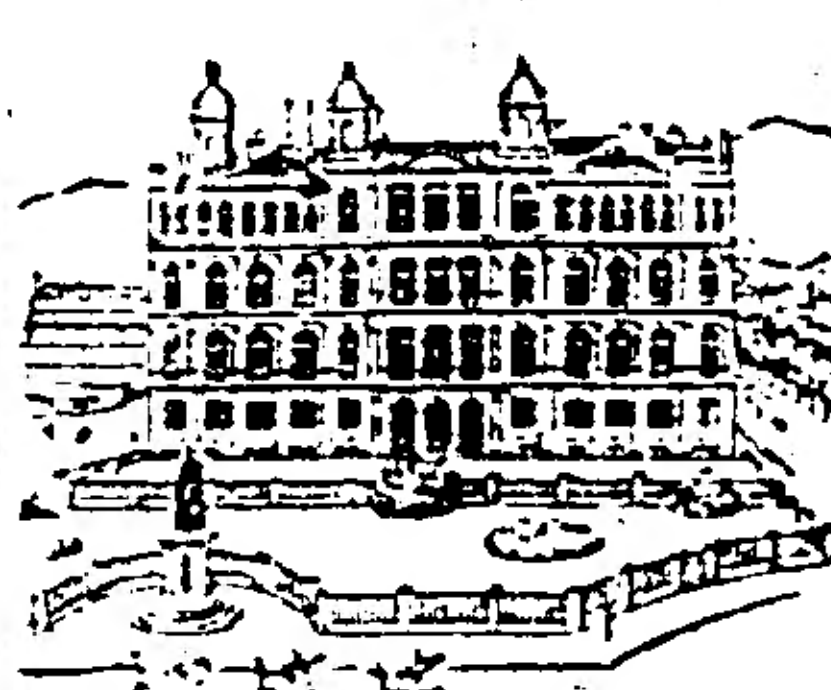
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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Fuel Oil Cheaper.

The price of fuel-oil has again taken another drop, it is officially announced by the large oil companies operating in Hongkong. The price of fuel-oil ex tank at Hongkong receded to 109/- per ton as from August 15, which is 10/- below the previous quotation. The downward trend of the market has been a steady one since the beginning of this year. Five times the price has been lowered until gradually it has reached its present level.

The reduction in price is due to the generally overstocked condition of producers' tanks, it is explained. Last year the supplies of oil for motive purposes were inadequate, the wells not being able to cope with the heavy demands, which have increased enormously in the last two or three years. Production was speeded-up in the field throughout the world in an effort to meet the extra demands. The market was ruling strong until the world-wide depression began to have its effect. With a great number of oil-burning steamers laid up in the big ports, particularly the United States Shipping Board vessels, many of which are fitted to burn oil as fuel, the call for oil lessened, resulting in large stocks accumulating at suppliers' tanks. The decreasing price of fuel-oil of late has of course been guided by the natural law of supply and demand. The latest reduction has been made in an endeavour to increase the volume of sales.

Pennsylvania Crude, the oil stock that controls the price of the commodity throughout the world, recently fell considerably. From \$6.70 Gold a barrel, the ruling price from the first of this year, the price has just gone down to \$2.25 Gold. The sudden and big drop in the price of this stock's output has brought down the price of fuel-oil elsewhere.

The Standard Oil Company, quoting in gold has brought the price of its fuel-oil down to \$18

per ton, a drop of \$5 from the old price.

Reviewing the fuel-oil market at Hongkong for the last year one sees how considerable is the difference in the present quotation and that in force in July of 1920, when the highest price of oil bunkers at Hongkong was recorded. The price per ton was then 270/- A fall of 45 was marked in January of this year and a further drop of 45 in February. Two months later—in April—a still further 45 was taken off the price, reducing it to 135/- About the end of June there was a small drop of 5/- The price of 130/- stood until last week when the present figure of 109/- was fixed upon. The price to-day, as can be seen, is less than half of that eight months ago.

Serious Offence.

A Chinese travelling salesman was charged at the Marine Court this morning with being on board the steamer Derwent without permission when the vessel was in quarantine yesterday. The vessel had arrived from Saigon—an infected port—and had not been cleared by the doctor before the shop coolie boarded her to rustle business. In fining the man \$50, or the option of one month's gaol, the Magistrate pointed out the serious nature of his offence, the maximum fine for which is \$2,000.

Taiyuan In Port From Australia.

The Australian and Oriental Line steamer Taiyuan arrived at Hongkong at 7 o'clock this morning from Australian ports. She came in with 20 passengers 437 tons of cargo and 18 bags of mail. Frozen meat and railway sleepers were the most interesting items on the manifest. The transshipment cargo amounts to 58 tons. The Taiyuan will return to Australia on Monday afternoon next.

The Bogey Pool Competition played over the Main Course at Fanning last week-end was won by Capt. J. M. Murphy who was "all square" with the "Colonel."

NOTICES.

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SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Bailey And Co's Men Out.

The Chinese mechanics in the employ of Bailey and Company, engineers and shipbuilders, Hongkong, suspended work on Monday in consequence of alleged harsh treatment accorded to one of their fellow workers. The strike continued yesterday and held up the normal activities of the Company.

On Saturday, a delegation of fitters interviewed the manager of the company and complained that one of the fitters had been assaulted and applied for redress. They demanded that the delinquent should express regret for the assault. No settlement was effected, however, and on Monday morning all the fitters absented themselves. Similar trouble among the Chinese fitters has previously occurred.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have had careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work: over ten years' experience in the Colony—You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

HARROW SCHOOL'S HAM SHOP.
A ham and potted meats business carried on at West-street, Harrow, has been bought by Harrow School as a restaurant.

SPORT and DRESS HATS



This Sport Hat of Purple Striped and Gray Silk is Pretty Enough to Wear with Any Costume



Hat of Straw and Tulle Trimmed with Crushed Roses



This Organdie Hat is Trimmed with Big Organdie Roses



A Captivating Little Sport Hat of Tulle and Straw Braid



An Odd Crown of Draped Taffeta Gives a New Line to this Hat.

The summer hats now making their bow to fashion are trimmed with soft draperies of silk, with shirings of ribbon, with odd little flower garlands and fruit clusters and with crushed flowers veiled with lace or tulle. The formal hat for very dressy occasions is likely to be of lace. Only a formal hat, however, may have lace trimming. Collars and cuffs of lace and fine embroidery are permissible on a sport blouse but more correct is the blouse of tailored silk or of linen with hemstitching and hand tucking.

Deep royal purple seems to be the stunning shade for sport wear this season—perhaps because gray is so fashionable and because nothing harmonizes with gray so well as purple and violet tones. Some of the new sport hats—so called—are pretty hard to tell from dress hats; in fact they could easily become dress hats if worn with formal frocks. Yet they are presented in the shops as sport hats and are shown with the new and most exclusive sport wearables. Such a hat is pictured in the wide-brimmed model of deep purple straw with a draped crown of gray silk. The applied ornament at the front is in silver gray and purple and the hat accompanies a pale gray silk sweater, worn with a simple little frock of lavender linen. Of course, she carries a purple parasol with this costume, though the parasol does not appear in the picture.

This hat has one of the new draped crowns that seem to foretell higher crown styles for the season. Several authoritative models have this higher, draped crown and a notable example is illustrated: a dress hat of taffeta with crushed silk roses around the base of the high, draped crown. A most lovely hat is this, all in shades of soft blue. The crown and brim are of taffeta in a light gray-blue, the roses are a shade darker and under the brim is a facing of still darker blue. Just why this is a dress hat, and not a sport hat, it is difficult to say—but so it is.

In the two little hats veiled with airy fabric it is not so difficult to decide. These are obviously dress hats and you would not dream of wearing either one of them with a sweater and sport skirt or with a tub frock. Lace and tulle remember, belong to the formal realm of fashion and have no place with sport wearables. One of these little hats is a roll-brim shape with a low, draped crown of flexible straw. The other is a fascinating poke shape with streamers. It is not at all necessary to have a big hat for dress-up occasions; little hats are just as formal as big ones now. The character of the hat and its materials determine its class, not its size. The roll brim model is of black straw and a flange brim of tulle rises within the straw brim, giving an airy effect. This flange brim is delicately wired and the wires are hidden under fine lines of jet beads. Similar lines of beads run around the straw brim over the black tulle that veils the roses—crushed silk roses in shades of orange, and worn with a black canton crepe frock and one of those fluffy little capes of black and white marabout. In the neck chain are topaz and jet beads which echo the

colour of the roses and jet in the hat.

Now appear the distracting organdie hats and every girl must have one at once—for they are perfectly irresistible, these wide-brimmed, airy models that speak of youth and summertime. They are simple enough affairs—just organdie stretched over a wire frame, with a big bow or perhaps a rose made of the organdie by way of trimming.

Crispness and airiness are the special features of the organdie hat. If you buy an organdie hat be very sure you get with it a good tight bandbox that will keep dust and dampness from your treasure; and then wear your organdie chapeau only on bright, dry, sunny days—and cover it with a chiffon cloth veil if you drive any distance to the party. The organdie hat pictured is in apricot shade and matches an organdie frock of the same shade. The crisp rose of organdie is a very smart feature of the hat. These warm yellow shades are very fashionable in organdie this season and when you see several of the shades together in the shop it is hard to decide which you want. The tints range from bistre and tea rose through apricot, amber and nasturtium, to deep orange and henna.

There is special favour for a clear pale blue with a greenish tinge. It is a shade one has always known as turquoise and has superseded the apple green that appeared with springtime.

A clever little sport hat in this new turquoise shade is pictured—it is made of taffeta silk and straw braid in the lovely turquoise shade—all one colour, even to the alluring little ribbon ornament.

The milliners have not done with the primitive adornment of ribbon. They have used it in beguiling manner on a variety of their hats, especially those of straw. It is rarely patterned, the solid colours are preferred and there has arisen a desire on the part of milliners to lacquer these accessories. Frocks are trimmed with lacquered ribbons as well as hats and some of the big houses are using these waxed fabrics for thin summer gowns.

Wax flowers are a common-place of smart millinery. One feels like looking in the attic for was used with the young people of yesterday. The change is all to the good, and is largely accounted for by the different training which children get nowadays—the greater breadth, the finer understanding, the wider outlook, and the better chance which is given to children all along the line, right from their cradle days.

THE SOCIAL SENSE.

A Way Through the Barriers of Reserve.

The girls and boys in their teens to-day are much more at their ease when among strangers, they "make friends" more readily, and altogether show a keener and more practical social sense than was usual with the young people of yesterday. The change is all to the good, and is largely accounted for by the different training which children get nowadays—the greater breadth, the finer understanding, the wider outlook, and the better chance which is given to children all along the line, right from their cradle days.

Jolly Bathing Togs for the Kiddies

It scarcely pays nowadays to make the children's little bathing costumes at home, for the ready-made models are so inexpensive and so admirable in every way.

Both boys and girls wear one-piece, skintight suits now. In fact skirts have almost been abandoned in bathing suits for any age. After a girl grows too big to wear the childish one-piece suit she can have a slip-on tunic and trunk swimming suit; and for older women who wisely avoid the straight, clinging tunic style, there are good looking suits with a skirt attached at the belt line of the one-piece waist-and-trunks garment. The first requirement of a bathing suit now is that it shall not hamper free movement in the water; the second that it shall not pull down and drag when wet; the third that it shall be easy to get out of.

This last quality is especially important in a child's bathing suit. Every mother knows about the trying half hour after the sea bath—when little folks are refractory and tired and must be gotten out of their bathing togs and into their clothes as speedily as possible so that mother may have the bathroom to herself for her own dressing. Little suits that do not come off in one pull are trying to the temper and so are little suits that will not wring out almost dry with one or two good hard twists. But the modern bathing suit for the child is a splendid affair. You can wring it out as easily as a stocking and no matter how it is tossed down it never loses its good shape.

Most of these small suits are now made of wool jersey or of light flannel. Many of this year's bathing suits for grown-up people are of flannel which seems to be coming into its own again for wear by and in the sea. But very different are these new flannel bathing suits from the dread-ful affairs of ten or fifteen years ago with their sagging lines, buttons down the centre front of the waist and skirts that were always pulling down from the belt. The new flannel suits are trim and smart and they come in the loveliest colourings and are trimmed with braid at the edges rather than in stripes—which used to be the proper and approved way of decorating every swimming costume.

Colour is an important attribute in a child's bathing suit. The brighter the colour, the better a mother can keep track of her youngster on a crowded summer beach. The little chap in scarlet is not likely to get out of eyesight range no matter how far he toddles away, where a toddler in blue or gray or even pink might be lost among the gay summer colours on the beach.

The child is in and out of the water continually—and most of the time is in the water only part way up, during paddlings and splashings at the edge of the surf. A part cotton fabric which takes a long time to dry may give the little wearer a bad cold. In the wool bathing suit the child may spend a whole morning running about the beach, in and out of the wavelets, with no danger of cold whatever.

Children are instinctively taught "to make people like them" through their own personality rather than by means of parlor tricks or parrot learning.

THE BORN SHY.

The various children's organizations which mostly have service for their basis, also help tremendously in training the social sense. Wise parents realize this.

Some children are born shy and self-conscious and with a desire to shun their fellows, but such feelings are not to be encouraged, nor must it be thought "they will grow out of them." Growing "into them" is more likely unless steps are taken to kill these inclinations at the roots. Self-discipline and control, the art of going out of your way to please other people, the power of everyday talk and the social sense generally should be trained from the cradle. Reared as natural habits, such traits become second nature and grown-up days bring no bitter awakenings and hard lessons.

It is not necessary to walk a great distance. Half a mile is quite enough, as the benefits do not depend on the amount of ground covered, but on the energy with which the exercise is carried out. Walk the half-mile as fast as you can, putting plenty of vigour into it, and, whatever you may do at other times, avoid anything resembling a high heel.

It is a common charge against the women of to-day that they walk badly. The woman who really graceful carriage is a rarity, yet it seems the height of absurdity that it should be necessary to have School of Deportment to give instruction in

FASHION NOTES.

For the summer porch are tea napkins of cream cotton crepe, embroidered in one corner in vivid colours. Each napkin holds a different design; one may have a little wreath of green leaves about the size of a twenty-five cent piece; another a basket of flowers; another a tiny teapot—and so on. The embroidery is done with bright coloured silks in minute crotch-stitch. The edges of the napkins are fringed out for not more than a quarter of an inch. These gay little tea napkins require little ironing for the crinkly weave of the crepe is part of their charm. They may even be washed and then pressed beneath a weight, folded three-corner wise, instead of being ironed.

Really handsome tea napkins are, of course, of fine linen, scalloped or narrowly hemstitched at the edge and embroidered in eyelet pattern. Or one may have merely an effective initial in one corner. Sometimes the linen napkin is edged with narrow flannel and a flannel medallion is set in one corner.

WALKING FOR BEAUTY.

The great advantage which walking has over every other form of exercise, is that it develops every muscle of the body to the exact degree to which it should be developed and produces a perfect symmetry of figures in which no part of the body is under or over-developed at the expense of another part.

The woman who would have a perfectly proportioned figure should make a rule to walk a fixed distance as an exercise each day, and it is essential that the exercise should be taken regularly.

It is not necessary to walk a great distance. Half a mile is quite enough, as the benefits do not depend on the amount of ground covered, but on the energy with which the exercise is carried out. Walk the half-mile as fast as you can, putting plenty of vigour into it, and, whatever you may do at other times, avoid anything resembling a high heel.

It is a common charge against the women of to-day that they walk badly. The woman who really graceful carriage is a rarity, yet it seems the height of absurdity that it should be necessary to have School of Deportment to give instruction in

the correct method of making the most natural of all movements. If walking is to be effective as an exercise for the improvement of the figure, it is important that the movements should be correctly made or the result may be exactly opposite to the one desired.

The body should be erect, the head held up without being thrown back, the shoulders open, and the arms swinging freely at the sides.

The movement of the leg should be a free swing from the hip with the leg very slightly bent at the knee and straightened to its full extent as the heel touches the ground. The heel of one foot should touch the ground as the toe of the other leaves it.

The feet should not, as is commonly supposed, be turned out. This habit entails a waste of energy by the loss of an inch or so in every stride taken, and throws an unnecessary strain on the knee and the leg muscles, because they are twisted out of their natural position. The feet should be as nearly as possible straight, and a good walker will have no difficulty in walking along a plank twelve inches wide.

Breathing is important. It should be deep and through the nose when possible. Some people may find this very difficult at first, in which case the air may be inhaled through the nose and exhaled through the mouth; but nose breathing is the correct method, and should be cultivated.

Walking regularly practised on these lines will soon have the desired effect. It will produce a perfectly proportioned figure; it will clear the complexion by developing the respiratory organs and improving the circulation. Wrinkles will disappear as surely as flabbiness or scragginess.

A SIMPLE JUMPER.

There is always an element of risk in knitting a jumper from printed instructions: it is so difficult to visualise the completed garment if the directions are at all complicated.

The undernoted particulars are based upon a figure of size 3-inch bust; the completed garment has given me entire satisfaction, and was knitted quickly and without difficulty.

Back and front consists of two squares, each the same. Row 1—Cast on 105 stitches, knitting straight across. Row 2—Knit 1 plain, 1 pearl (forming a moss stitch). Row 3—Repeat row 2 for 21 inches, cast off, but not too tightly. Sleeves consist of two squares each, the same. Row 1—Cast on 75 stitches, knitting straight across. Row 2—Knit 1 plain, 1 pearl (forming a moss stitch). Row 3—Repeat row 2 for 5 inches, cast off, but not too tightly. The garment is completed by sewing the squares together. The neck forms the new "boat" shape, and the whole is altogether smart. Only three hanks of artificial silk are required.

Finish with crocheted border round the skirt of jumper, and narrow crocheted edging round neck and sleeves.

IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS AS A PUBLIC PARK.

It is learned that the President has consented to grant the request of the private primary schools to open Feihai (North Lake in the Imperial Palace) as a public park, the proceeds from the admission fees to be devoted to subsidizing the private schools.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given above unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 5 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Japan,	Siberia No.	Sat. 27 inst.
Hongkong, Canada, Dairen, S. C. &	Rotation	8.45
S. America & Europe, S. Francisco	Letters	10.30 a
Sarakani	Yamisi	Sat. 27 inst. 10 a
Straits & Bangkok	Van Cleon	Sat. 27 inst. 2 p
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta, & Aden	Yatsing	Sat. 27 inst. 2 p
Shanghai & N. China	Suiyang	Sat. 27 inst. 3 p
Weihaiwei, Chefoo, & Tientsin	Kueichow	Sat. 28 inst. 9 a
Shanghai & N. China	Chungang	Sun. 28 inst. 9 a
Singapore, Amoy & Kanton	Kaifu M.	Sun. 28 inst. 9 a
Swatow, Straits & Bangkok	Chinhue	Sun. 28 inst. 9 a

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

R. WEUSTHOFF.
Acting Manager.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

prediction its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1922

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2% per annum for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

Hankow	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Hongkong	Osaka	Sydney
Tokyo	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Peking	Tientsin
	Vladivostok	Tientsin

Passport obtained on Chinese Consulate

BELGIUM: Antwerp, Brussels.
BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio
Janeiro, Santos, San Paulo.
CHILE: Santiago, Valparaiso.
COLUMBIA: Barranquilla, Bogota, Medellin.

Hong Kong, 17th May 1921.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DUE LIVERPOOL
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 28
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
Montezuma	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London

Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily

Standard Sleeping cars, Compartments & Drawal rooms

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 792. Cable Address: GACANPAC



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave Shanghai	Leave Yokohama	Leave Honolulu	Leave San Francisco
SIBERIA M.	Aug. 27	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24
PERIA M.	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
TAIYO M.	Sept. 10	Sept. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 1	Oct. 8

Call at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MILENDO, ABICA & BUQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

STEAMERS

GINYO MARU 16,500 Tons, Aug. 30th

ANYO MARU 18,700 Tons, Sept. 25th

For full particulars regarding passenger fares, freight and other matters apply to

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2574 & 2575

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operates for Eastern service for all ports of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

TO SINGAPORE & JAVA

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE

(Via Shanghai & Japan)

WEST ISON 27th Aug.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Shanghai, Japan & Honolulu)

WEST JENA 30th August

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco

and or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS SAVANNAH NORFOLK BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st Floor Power's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 3664

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

STEAMERS SAILING DATE

"GRACE DOLLAR" via Suez 5th OCT.

FOR NEW YORK

"BESSIE DOLLAR" via Panama 26th SEPT.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" via Panama 26th NOV.

FOR VANCOUVER

"BESSIE DOLLAR" 26th SEPT.

"HAROLD DOLLAR" 26th NOV.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in

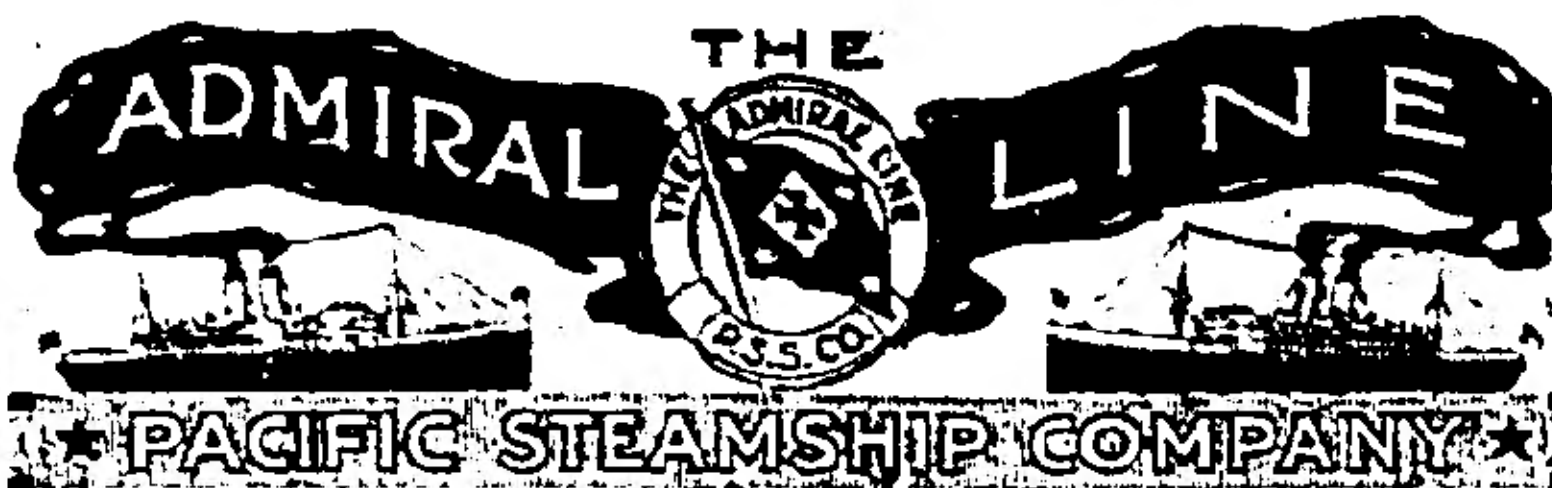
the United States and Canada

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 792.

THIRD FLOOR 795.



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE

For VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

S.S. Keystone State For Manila Aug. 30.

Keystone State Sept. 10. Sept. 30.

FOR HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. HAWKEYE STATE Oct. 2. Oct. 24.

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. CHINA SEAS August 25.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

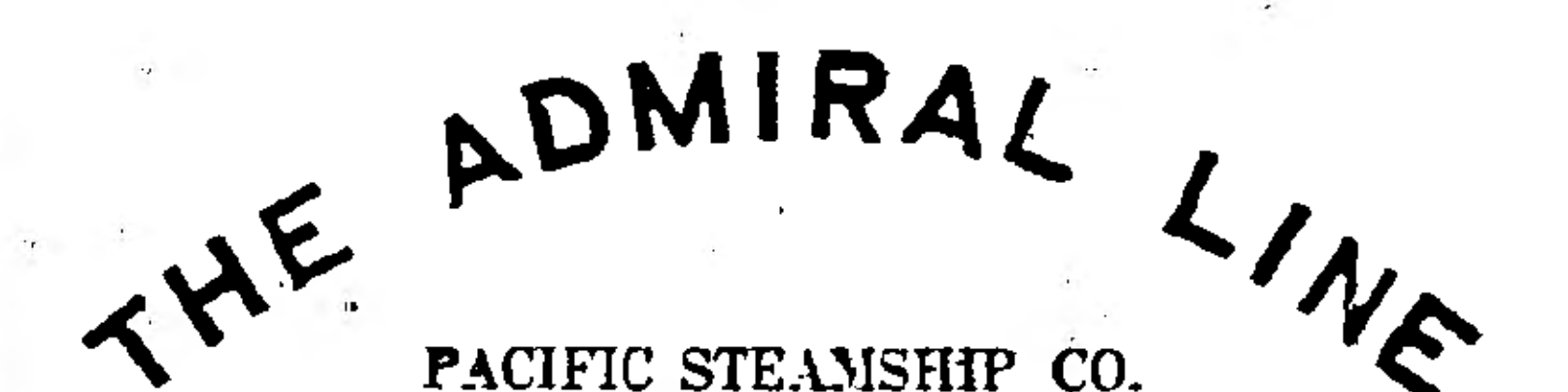
S.S. Abasco Aug. 29.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT

GLYMONT Sailing Sept. 2.

CADAREITA Sailing Sept. 15.

FREIGHT ONLY

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD

OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions. PASSENGER OFFICE

Tel. 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. SCHODACK 15th September.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore & Belawan Deli direct.

27th of August.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & P&O Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" via Suez Canal 29th August.

"CITY OF CANTON" via Suez Canal 8th September.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

SUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan

Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
TIJSDARI	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOERUE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
IOSARI	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.
ALDEBARAN	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Jan.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here:—

Boswell, from Kobe.

Skoury China Merchant.

S.S. Hsinchang, from Shanghai.

Vitaly Hongkong Hotel from

Shanghai.

Brent Tozzer Care International

Bank, from New York.

Chen Passenger A-canius

Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Migino Ozuburin, Eisokai, from

Tondaryayashi.

Idetoshio Steamer Koraan,

from Kobe.

Fanyut, from Tientsin.

Nam Yeewoocheung, from

Shanghai.

Yeasin Desvoeux Road, from

Peking.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Extrans, from Shanghai.

Lieutenant Alberto Ribeiro

Carlton Hotel, from Macao.

Sanchez Des Voex 32, from

Iquitos.

Tostabeko, from Shanghai

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1921.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

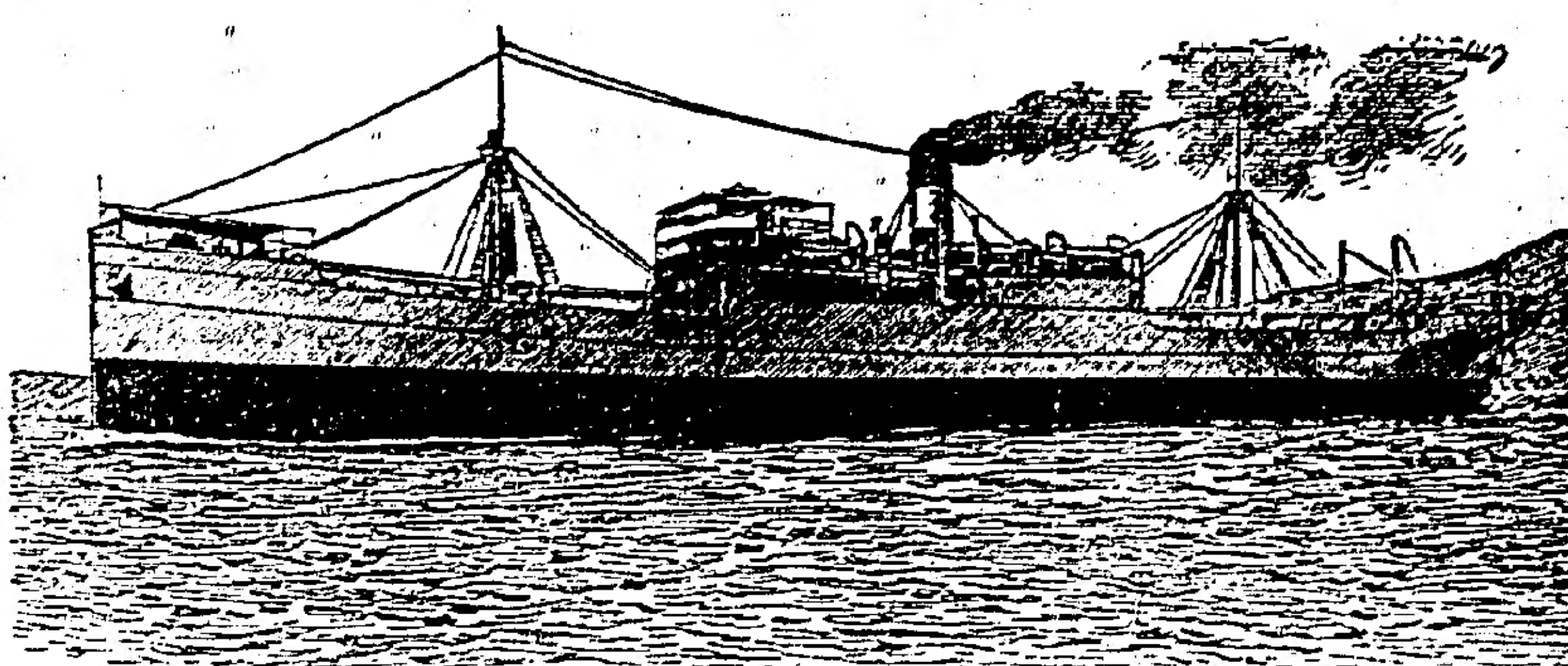
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gros

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

Sept. 18th Oct. 22nd Nov. 3rd

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San

Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 100 HOOVER STREET.

TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1934. No. 2161.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANILA	7,300	27th Aug.	Miles London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	6th Sept.	Miles London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	Miles London & Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	Miles London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS	3,750	26th Aug.	Singapore only.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NAGPORE	5,200	12th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	5,200	1st Sept.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	1st Sept.	Yokohama direct.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Koolung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways. FUSHIMI MARU (Shanghai direct) Wednes., 24th Aug. at 11 a.m. KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m. KASHIMA M. (omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m. LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m. KITANO MARU Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM. TOTORI MARU Wednesday, 24th August.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU Second half of Sept.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 29th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKEO MARU Tuesday, 13th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA. TAKAKA MARU via Suez, Monday, 29th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape. KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore. TAMBA MARU Monday, 13th September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YERUSHI MARU Tuesday, 20th Aug.

NAGATO MARU Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKEO MARU Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

CHYUO MARU Thursday, 25th August.

KAMO MARU Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

BENTEN MARU Tuesday, 6th September.

For further information apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will start on	For
Tijiboda	Java	In port	26th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai
Tijitarem	Japan	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan
Tijisalak	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will start on	For
Simaloe	Java	28th Aug.	31st Sept.	Singapore

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

S.S. "EMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sailing on or about 30th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1635. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	24th Aug.	29th Aug. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHU	15th Sept.	15th September.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, ... Sandon Hall 19th Sept.

London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, ... Kentucky 11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents to REISS & Co. Canton. General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARA"	27th Aug.
"GLENAMAY"	15th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, EDAM & HAMBURG
"GLENAMAY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, EDAM, HAMBURG & HULL
"GLENARIFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 27th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents 113, Connaught Road Central. Tel. 3397.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chungshang	Thurs. 25th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Sat. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenwang	Fri. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Sat. 27th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Choyhsang	Sun. 28th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Mon. 29th Aug. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed. 31st Aug. at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returners from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 27th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Sunling	25th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	25th Aug. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	24th Aug. at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW CHWANG & TIENSIN	Kueichow	23th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shanlung	29th Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chenglu	30th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	1st Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 26. Agents. Hongkong Aug. 23, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. Couper	FRI. 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	W. C. Parnmore	TUES. 30th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 2nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2296.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SWEDISH MOTOR BOAT SUNK. The crew of the Swedish motor boat Stella, which sprang a leak and sank in the North Sea, were landed at Grimsby by a trawler.

TIBER FOR THE ORIENT.

There are flourishing shipments of timber to the Orient from North America. The Pacific Westward Conference has decided to advance the rate for the Orient by \$2.50 to \$15.

NEW YORK-PETROGRAD LINE.

A regular service between Petrograd and New York is to be started by the "Nordenfjeldske Steamship Company of Trondheim, in conjunction with the Stray Company of Christiania.

THE KOBE-MARU.

The Kuribayashi Kisen Kaisha was to take over the Kobe-maru, which was bought from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha some weeks ago, on the 20th ult. This steamer will operate between Vladivostok, Hokkaido, and Japanese Saghalien.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Advices from Seattle indicate that the Admiral Line steamer, Keystone State, sailed from that port on her maiden voyage on August 6. She has for Shanghai 35 first-class passengers, 2,500 tons of freight, and 650 bags of U.S. mail. She is the third of the new vessels to leave Seattle for the Orient under the operation of the Admiral Line for the U. S. Shipping Board, and is due at Shanghai on August 23. She will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the 25th instant.

THE TENKWA YOKO.

The Tenkwa Yoko which does business in the Hanshin district, has decided to open a new Shanghai line besides the North China line. The Toko-maru (2,100 tons) will first start, followed by the Toyo-maru III (2,500 tons). The ships now under construction will also take part upon completion. The Tenkwa Yoko, it is reported, makes it a principle to promote the trade between Japan and China and offer freight rates 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. rates. The firm is also reported to be about to open a South China line.

WOOL FREIGHT.

The Wool Industry Society has approached the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with a demand for the abrogation of the freight agreement and the adoption of the freight and rebate system common to all of them for Australian and South African wool, as in the case of the shipment of raw cotton on behalf of the Spinning Association. In reply to this claim the N.Y.K. has expressed itself ready to repay 5 per cent. of the yearly gross freight rates, though it is difficult to fix rates at the present juncture. The Society, however, desires a little larger rebate and is now in negotiation. It is added that the alleged 5 per cent. rebate amounts to ¥40,000 or ¥50,000 a year.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING TRADE.

The European shipping run is steadily improving to the great relief of Japanese shipowners. Exports of wheat, beans, and bean oil from China are active and the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. liners are filled with cargoes of the commodities. Unsubsidised shipowners have not yet made up their minds to take part in the service, as they have fears of only small shipments being obtained on the homeward voyage. The freight rate is advancing, threatening to go over 60s. The Conference companies are said to be having under consideration the increase of the rate on wheat (57s. 6d. at present) by 10 per cent.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPPING TRADE.

The South American shipping line is reported to be at the lowest ebb of depression, says the Japan Chronicle. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is bound to dispatch a monthly liner through its arrangements with the Government by which it is granted subsidies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs one ship every three months. Shipments to South America can fill only a small space of the liners. There are shipments of Saigon rice from Singapore and of gunny bags from Calcutta, but the Japanese ships are face to face with the vessels of the Andrew Weir and Harrison shipping companies (British), both of which are operating an Indo-American line.

BOY MESSENGER ART STUDENTS.

Five boy messengers have been attending with gratifying results, the classes in stained-glass work of the Glaziers' Company at the Trades Training School in Great Titchfield-street, London. Expert judges express the hope that the boys will be aided and encouraged to take up this applied art professionally.

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

Battles fought with wireless airplanes, bombers, mines, submarines, ships, searchlights, guns, etc., all controlled by wireless—all the machinery of war brought into play, perhaps, by the simple pressing of a button! Such, it is said, are but a few of the wireless wonders of the future. Along the same side of life there are other joys to come. The journalist will be armed with a pocket wireless telephone instrument. From the scene of his story he will talk his "news" direct to the news-room, and receive his instructions from the editor without further time and money being wasted in getting back to the office. Wireless photographs will extend their power. When the wireless system is more perfect newspapers will be able to publish pictures at topical interest within twenty minutes of their being taken and at a distance of 10,000 miles away. Trains no driver, guard and stoker will be necessary; wireless will control the whole thing from beginning to end. Who knows?

Science has done wonders for the sense of sight. Eye troubles can be cured quickly and painlessly; the oculist can give us spectacles when our sight is failing. The telescope diminishes distance; the microscope enables us to see things invisible to normal vision; and with the aid of the micrograph we can take pictures of those things. By means of the microphone we can hear a fly walk or a caterpillar crawl, and instruments have been perfected with an almost uncanny "sense of touch" to serve as whetters. But science is beaten by the sense of smell. This sense has been blunted by the fact that we no longer need for our protection to sniff the presence of an enemy, or for our dinner to follow the scent of an animal. Deer can detect the presence of man or wolf from a distance of two miles. Yet science cannot tell us why, though it has examined the olfactory nerve of the deer. Nor by chemical test can science detect any odour in the air given off by man which would betray his presence to the deer.

To the modern playgoer it seems incomprehensible that until the middle of the seventeenth century, women were entirely excluded from the cast of publicly performed plays. The first English actress to appear was Mrs. Colman, who took part in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes" in 1658.

Did you know that blue-eyed cats are invariably deaf? It is a fact. Even more surprising is the fact that human beings with a bluish tint in the whites of their eyes are prone to deafness. These persons, moreover, have brittle to ears. One girl with bluish eye-whites had ten fractures in two years. The trouble runs in families, and generally those affected are short in stature. In one family it was traced for five generations, and thirty-one of thirty-five members of the family were afflicted with deafness and brittle bones.

A scribe in a Home paper lets himself go as follows: "Watch that man over there," said the doctor as he and the writer were walking together in a London park. "See anything peculiar about him?" "He walks rather like a cat on hot bricks," was the answer. "Exactly. I will make you a small bet that the poor fellow is suffering from eczema. He is afraid to put his heel to the ground." "That is interesting. Are there any other diseases you can spot at sight, so to speak?" "Plenty. Locomotor ataxia, for instance. When it is pronounced, anyone, of course, can see it, but even in its very early stages a medical man will notice that, instead of lifting his feet, the sufferer steps with a kind of sideways sweep. "P-lee, again. This very often first shows in the fingers. The sufferer rubs his fingers and thumbs together. Later the disease affects his walk, and he moves in little jerks or runs. "G.P.I." is easily detected. What is it? Oh, general paralysis of the insane. In the beginning the pupils of the eyes are of different sizes, and the corners of the lips draw down. But please don't think that everyone whose pupils are different is a sufferer from this dreadful thing."

The robin's red breast is a typical example of Nature's dazle-painting. That splash of red is really to conceal the robin from his foe. It is a bit of protective colouring, tending to break

CANTON TO CELEBRATE
VICTORY.

Victory Gate to be Opened.

Aug. 27th, next Saturday, will be observed as Victory Day in Canton in commemoration of the victory of the Cantonese Army in the recent campaign against the Kwangsi militarists. Bamboo arches are now being erected in two different important streets of the city for the eventful day. A parade will be held and people of all classes are now registering the names of their organisations, clubs, or guilds with the programme committee of the Parade for participation in the celebration.

The front of the Governor's Yamen is now being altered and a "Victory Gate" is being built in place of the old wall which has been torn down.

To add to the impressiveness of Victory Day, next Saturday, the burning of the large quantity of confiscated opium will also take place.

While the defeat of militarism is being celebrated the burning of the confiscated opium will impress the people that clean government will be the keynote of the new authorities in Canton in the administration of their duty toward the country and province. Canton Times.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 24th 11h. 23m.—Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly over Formosa and the Loochees. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking to the south of Japan, with a shallow depression over Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.27 inches. Total since January 1st, 73.76 inches, against an average of 63.20 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E or variable winds, light to moderate showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Loochees.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 24, 1921

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.56	29.62	29.63
Temperature	89	81	85
Humidity	66	89	75
Wind Direction	W. S. S.W.		
Wind Force	2	1	2
Weather	c op.	o	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.27
Highest open air			89
Temperature on the 23rd			81
Lowest open air			75
Temperature on the 24th			81

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Aug. 24

up and disguise his form. The robin would be much more in evidence to his enemies if he were painted all red. But he has a parti-coloured dress, and often he will be in situations where his waistcoat might raise for a splash of light, or a coloured leaf, or a bunch of red berries. Seen from above, his olive-green back might be no more than a dark leaf. The lark's dress is a grassy pattern, so that he perfectly matches the grasses among which he feeds and nests. The woodcock's plumage is exactly like the withered stalks of his solitary haunts. The grouse is painted with the colours and patterns of heather, and one may see in his plumage wood-rut pictures of heather, twigs, leaves and blossoms. The peacock gives perhaps, the best example of gorgeous dazle-painting for concealment. The colours blend so perfectly with the bright hues of the tropical trees whereon he perches as to make him invisible.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE & NAGASAKI.

The Company's Steamship

"PANAMA MARE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 30th Aug. 1921 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors.

Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1921.

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after Friday the 2nd September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 30th August 1921 until the 9th September 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

1/T Shanghai 2/5 1/4

1/T Singapore 2/5 1/4

1/T Japan 191

1/T India 191

1/T San Francisco 49 1/4

1/T New York 156

1/T Marks 6.35

1/T France 6.35

1/T Demand, Paris 7.15

1/T Demand, Germany 49 1/4

1/T Demand, New York 191

1/T Demand, Bombay 191

1/T Demand, Calcutta 191

1/T Demand, Ceylon 101

1/T Demand, Manila 104

1/T Demand, Singapore 116 1/4

1/T Demand, Batavia 156

1/T Demand, Haiphong 78

1/T Demand, Saigon 78

1/T Demand, London 3.66

1/T Demand, New York 156

1/T Demand, Bombay 191

1/T Demand, Calcutta 191

1/T Demand, Ceylon 101

1/T Demand, Manila 104

1/T Demand, Singapore 116 1/4

1/T Demand, Batavia 156

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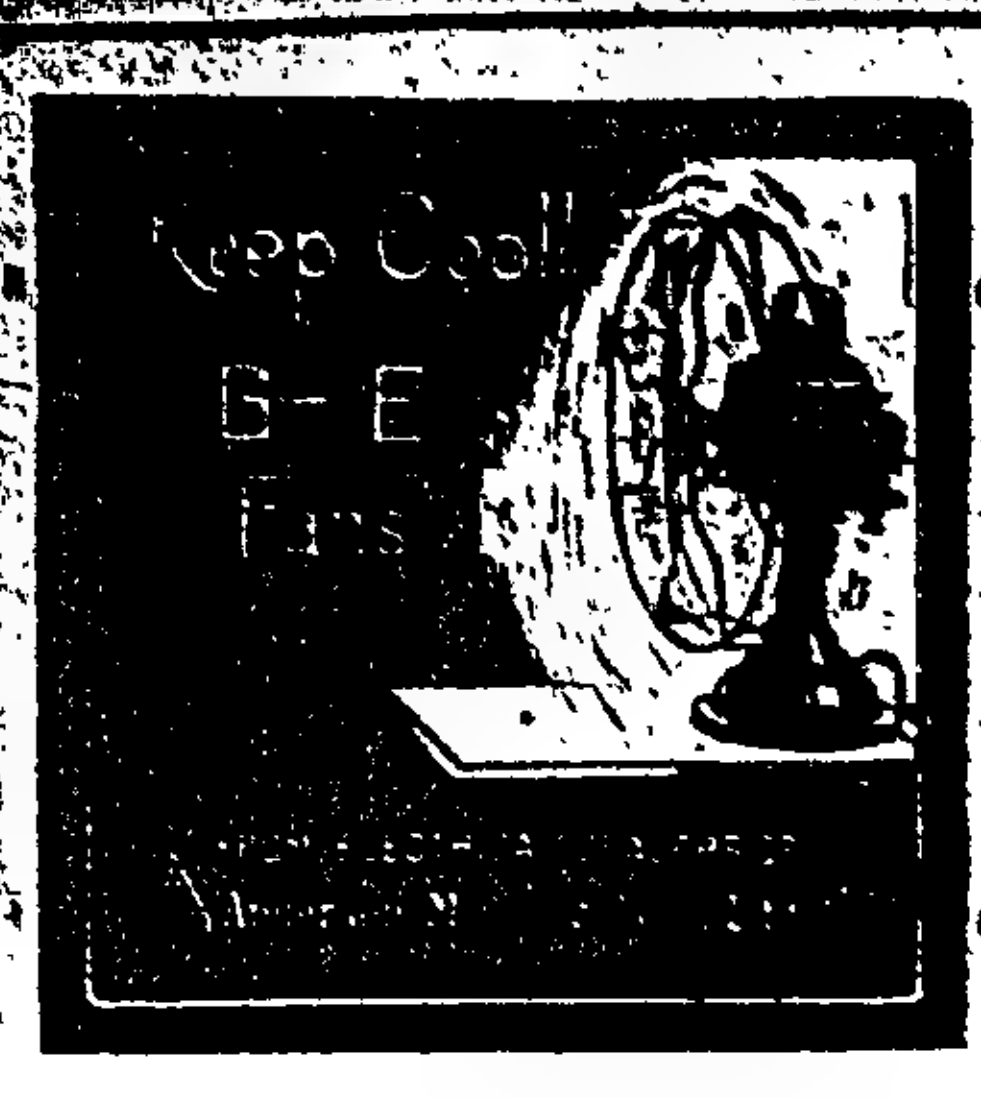
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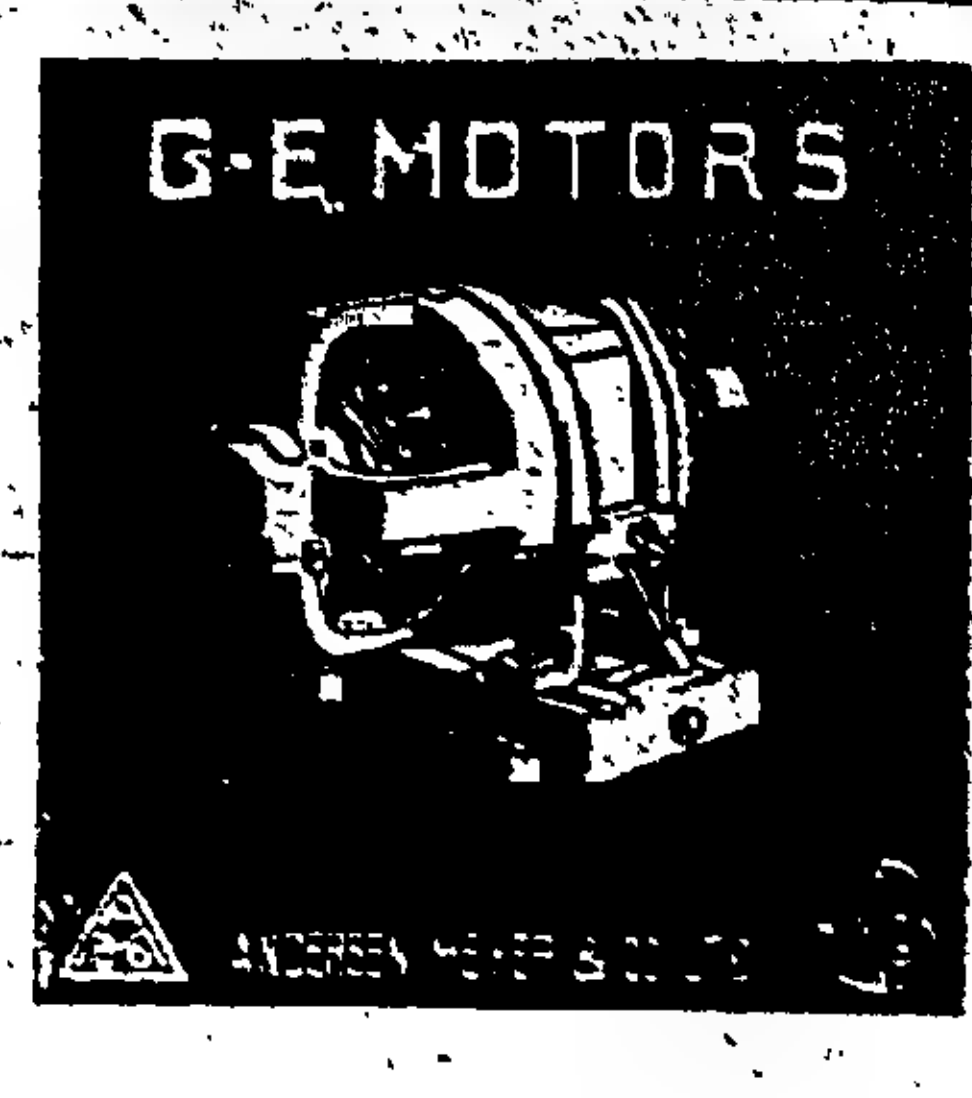


The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1851
No. 12,198

三拜禮 號四廿月八英曆 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1921. 日登廿月七

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120 PER ANNUM



"DOMINION RULE" IN CHINA.

"Putnam Weale's" Suggestion.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 23.
Mr. Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale), who has been most active in writing and speaking since his arrival in England, lecturing to Chinese students at a conference at Swanwick on the subject of the political and industrial outlook in China, declared that despite the establishment of a separatist government at Canton, a settlement is nearer than even Chinese suspect. The true solution was something on the lines of British Dominion Rule, with a central capital as the national clearing-house. Mr. Simpson is taking back to China important recommendations concerning this.

China expected great things from the Washington conference, where she is convinced that she will receive British support.

CENSUS STATISTICS SHOW NEARLY TWO MILLION INCREASE.

London down; Birmingham the Second City.

London, August 23.
The preliminary Census returns for Great Britain show a population of 42,667,530, an inter-censal increase of 1,935,134. Males totalled 21,432,623, an increase of 676,175, and females 21,234,907, an increase of 1,258,958. All the principal cities increased, from 1.2 for Leeds to 9.4 for Birmingham, except London and Bradford. The former now stands at 4,433,249, a decrease of 33,436, and the latter 2,519,799, a decrease of 2,479.

The population of Greater London is 7,476,188, compared with 7,251,358, an increase of 224,830. Birmingham, with 919,438, is now the second city of England. The increase in the population of England and Wales is 1,811,750, which is only about half the increase in the preceding inter-censal period and less than any corresponding figure since 1811. The fall in the birth-rate during the years 1915-18 was the heaviest recorded, being 25 per cent. below the normal. The direction of the movement changed on the cessation of hostilities, and large increases have been recorded since 1918, but these have not compensated for the deficiencies of the preceding four years. Deaths, on the other hand did not show such a decline in 1918, while a notable reduction in deaths since 1918, with the increase in births, combined to produce in 1920 a natural increase greater than in any previous year. The table shows a steadily-increasing pre-dominance of the urban as compared with the rural element, the increase in the urban population being 6.6 compared with 1911.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE COLONIES.

Report of Lord Milner's Committee on Utilisation of University Assistance.

London, August 23.
The committee appointed by Lord Milner to investigate the utilisation of the assistance of the Universities in carrying out research with a view to protecting the inhabitants of the Colonies and Protectorates from disease and the development of colonial natural resources has issued a report rejecting the suggestion to form a separate colonial research service, and recommending that the Universities encourage post-graduate study and the provision of facilities and laboratories for training students in the principles and methods of independent research.

The report opines that candidates for research appointments should not be selected by competitive examination, but be chosen from the Colonial Office from a list recommended by the Universities and Colleges, whom the committee advises should co-ordinate the results of the investigations in individual colonies, keeping watch over the whole development of the Empire, and preparing to supply investigators to deal with pressing emergencies and to undertake special investigations.

AIRSHIP PROCEEDING TO U.S.

London, August 23.
The R.38 left Howden this morning on a 2-hour flight, after which it proceeds to Pulham prior to starting for America. There were 47 aboard, including 20 Americans.

Meteorological Wireless Service.

Later.
When the R.38 starts, as hoped, on the 23rd inst there will be five American warships stationed in the Atlantic, including a fuel ship, in addition to a flotilla of destroyers with meteorological officers wirelessing weather reports to the airship, which will wireless details of the voyage to Britain and America.

AUSTRALIANS' EASY WIN.

Googly Bowler's Feat.

London, August 23.
At Cheltenham in dull weather Gloucester were dismissed for 175, Kent won by ten wickets, Middlesex by an innings and 13 runs, and Hampshire by 251 runs. Nottingham and Yorkshire won on the first innings.

County Cricket.

Kent won by ten wickets, Middlesex by an innings and 13 runs, and Hampshire by 251 runs. Nottingham and Yorkshire won on the first innings.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S FURTHER BEREAVEMENT.

Death of Mr. Churchill's 3-year-old Daughter.

London, August 23.
The death is announced of Marigold, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary.
[In 1908 Mr. Churchill married Clementine, daughter of the late Col. Sir H. M. Hosier, for many years Secretary of Lloyd's. They have had one son and three daughters. Only a few weeks ago the Colonial Secretary lost his mother.]

EVENTS IN IRELAND.

Outbreak at Belfast.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 23.
The Westminster Gazette's Belfast correspondent reports an outbreak of disorder last night in a number of small streets in the Catholic quarter near where a bomb was thrown on Sunday night. It is alleged that a Unionist mob with rifles and revolvers made an organised attack upon the Catholics, and a fierce fight ensued. Curfew regulations were disregarded. After the firing had lulled the Catholics retreated, but Unionists attacked the dwellings, smashing windows. The Catholics re-emerged and found the streets in darkness. Police arrived and fired on the opposing crowds, restoring order at midnight.

Home for the North of Ireland Parliament.

London, August 23.
Stormont Castle, near Belfast, has been purchased as the home of the North of Ireland Parliament.

UPPER SILESIA.

Spanish Ambassador Declines Task.

Madrid, August 23.
Senor de Leon has declined to prepare a statement for the League of Nations respecting Upper Silesia.
[Senor de Leon, the Spanish delegate to the League of Nations, was entrusted by the President of the League's Council with the preparation of a report upon the Silesian question.]

Reasons of Refusal.

Paris, August 24.
Diplomatic circles state that Baron Ishii does not regard Senor de Leon's refusal as final.
Senor de Leon's action is attributed to German insinuations as regards his proposed attitude, and, according to a Madrid report, to public distaste at Spanish intervention in the Silesian question.

PANAMA-COSTA RICA DISPUTE.

U.S. Supports Costa Rica.

Washington, August 23.
The Note forwarded to Panama yesterday declared that the United States would not permit hostilities arising from the occupation of the Costa Rica region by Costa Rica. The Note was sent in response to a communication from Panama indicating that if Costa Rica attempted to reoccupy the disputed territory force would be used to resist the occupation unless the United States made it clear that the Government would prevent it.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

House Confirms Senate Measure with Reservation.

Washington, August 23.
The House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill making available \$1,000,000,000 for stimulation of agricultural exports, after eliminating the provision authorising the War Finance Corporation to purchase \$200,000,000 farm loans. Thus the measure requires further action before submission to the President.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Commissary Recommends the Burning of Filth-Laden Town.

Stockholm, August 23.
The Svenska Dagbladet learns from Helsingfors that the Soviet commissary at Astrakhan has informed the Moscow Government that Astrakhan is so full of filth that it is useless to try to fight cholera, and recommends that the inhabitants be evacuated to Siberia and that the town be destroyed by fire.

SPAIN PREPARING TO COPE WITH MOORS.

Possibility of Franco-Spanish Co-operation.

Madrid, August 23.
A message from Melilla states that General Berenguer considers that the men and material at his disposal are sufficient to start a new offensive before the rainy season begins. Meantime the Moors are resuming hostilities, persistently attacking Spanish food convoys.
Senor de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, has arrived at Madrid. The visit is much commented upon, and it is believed that France is making overtures with a view to common Franco-Spanish action in Morocco.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER RETURNING.

To Unveil Cross to "Aussies" in France.

London, August 23.
Mr. Hughes has departed for Australia. He spends a week in France, where he will present the Australian flag to Amiens and unveil the cross to the Australian soldiers who fell at Villers Bretonneux in 1918.

Mr. Sastri (the Indian delegate) travelled by the same train to Geneva.

DISCOVERY OF COPPER IN THE SHETLANDS.

"Supply Inexhaustible."

London, August 23.
Importance is attached to the discovery of copper in the Shetlands. Experts declare that the supply is inexhaustible and superior to the Spanish. Plant is being laid down immediately. Mining is expected to begin in September.

(Other Telegrams on Page 4.)

RENTS CASE.

Ejectment Order Application.

In the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood today, the Tai Tung Firm brought an action against the Fook Tung Firm for the possession of a house and premises, 93, Connaught Road Central. Defendants held the premises from plaintiffs for a term of one month, which expired on July 2nd and plaintiffs claimed that defendants now wrongfully held possession and claimed the same profits of the premises from July 3rd until possession be delivered up.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Masters, appeared for plaintiffs, the defence was conducted by Mr. C. G. Albaster, instructed by Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson watched the proceedings in the interests of the Tenants' Association.

Mr. Jenkin said the action originally commenced in original jurisdiction but by reason of the passing of the Rents Ordinance was transferred to the jurisdiction of His Lordship's Court. The defendants (the tenants) had claimed the benefit of the Rents Ordinance. Plaintiffs (the lessor) claimed that they were entitled to an order for possession—for ejectment—on two grounds. The first was that the tenants had agreed in writing to quit, and in order to establish the right to an order on that ground counsel had to show that as a result of that agreement plaintiff had acted so as to seriously prejudice himself. He had prejudiced himself in this way.

He started a partnership and engaged a large number of folk and had made arrangements to commence business. At the present moment he was carrying on business in very restricted accommodation and was hampered generally. Both parties, counsel mentioned, were Californian merchants. Under sub-section 1 (e) of Section 4 plaintiffs reasonably required the premises for persons bona fide residing or to reside with them, or for persons in their whole time employment, and that there was alternative accommodation in existence and available this morning.

The facts were these, said counsel. The premises in question belonged to a superior landlord and they had been occupied by defendants on a monthly tenancy. Defendants had occupied these premises for a period of about three years on a monthly tenancy from this superior landlord, until the premises were leased to plaintiffs under a lease dated May 4th, 1921. They were leased to plaintiffs for 36 Chinese lunar months as from June 4th, so that plaintiffs were now the lessors within the meaning of the Ordinance, and defendants were the tenants.

The granting of this lease was duly communicated to defendants by the superior landlord and also by plaintiffs on May 4th, 1921. Thereupon defendants approached plaintiffs asking for an extension of their monthly tenancy for one extra month. When defendants were informed that plaintiffs had been granted this lease, Counsel mentioned, they also had notice to surrender possession of the house within one month. That notice terminated on June 3rd, and the extension asked for by defendants would be until July 2nd. The request was refused and on May 7th, defendants again wrote, making a similar request. That was replied to by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Masters and in the meantime the notice had expired. That gave the one month extension which defendants had requested, which would give them until July 2nd. Defendants again approached plaintiffs for a further month's extension. That application was refused but July 2nd, came and passed and defendants did not vacate the premises. On July 2nd Messrs. D'Almada and Mason wrote stating that their clients had obtained other premises but were unable to move in as the tenants had not moved out. They stated that as soon as their clients were able to obtain possession they would vacate 93, Connaught Road Central.

Then, said Counsel, this action was started. The original jurisdiction commenced on July 9th. Plaintiffs took out a summons for ejectment. On July 13th they filed an affidavit and this was answered on Aug. 2nd by defendants.

Counsel then read the affidavit and went on to say that it showed two things. These premises were in occupation by a firm who used one floor for business and three floors for domestic purposes. It showed also that there had existed at some time or other alternative accommodation, and, said Counsel, he would establish that this alternative accommodation existed this morning and was suitable in all respects within the meaning of the section as the premises that defendants now occupied.

They had agreed to quit. Counsel continued. Before he referred to the law on this matter he would draw His Lordship's attention to two of the letters, because they raised an interesting point. For the purpose of this argument that one of the letters constituted a notice to quit, Counsel asked His Lordship to put out of his mind the Rents Ordinance and look upon it as a notice to quit. It was written by a man who was already in possession under a monthly tenancy and this letter showed that under this monthly tenancy he had to quit the premises. He then proceeded to negotiate for a further monthly tenancy, saying that it was very difficult to find another place. He proposed that he should occupy the premises for a further month and the His Lordship would find nothing in that letter that he should pay any rent or that he should vacate the premises. The letter meant merely that in consideration of the plaintiff withdrawing notice to quit defendant would pay the rent for the additional month and give possession at the termination of that period. This was such an agreement, said Counsel, because in a contract of this kind it was the duty of the Court to imply or infer the terms of that contract. It was a matter of law that in a tenancy agreement if there was an express covenant to surrender there was an implied term that vacant possession should be given at the expiration of the tenancy. Why should it not be implied in this agreement, leaving out the Rents Ordinance?

Counsel then quoted cases in support of his argument. Continuing, he said plaintiffs, after taking the lease had formed a business for the purpose of carrying on business as Californian merchants and they had appointed a staff and procured coolies, about eighteen persons altogether. They also got into touch with prospective customers and had received orders, which, by reason of their inability to secure these premises they were unable to carry out. It was a part of their business to have occasion to store goods from time to time. They had been, in fact, prejudiced because they had to conduct their business in one small room in a boarding house, at 81, Connaught Road Central, into which room it was almost impossible to get all their employees. Counsel submitted that this was serious prejudice.

The third point was that plaintiffs reasonably required these premises for occupation for themselves, or for people who were to reside with them, or who were in their whole time employment. They were under obligation to house the whole of their employees. The premises consisted of four floors and for the purpose of housing the employees, who were all in their whole time employment, they required two floors. It was interesting to note that defendants, who were at present in occupation, swore in their affidavit that they required three floors for domestic purposes. That being so, Counsel thought it not unreasonable that they should require two floors.

Mr. Albaster pointed out that defendants' employees were 30 against plaintiffs' 18.

Mr. Jenkin said these employees were at present being housed in a

THE CASSEL CONCESSION.

Statement in the House of Commons.

London, Aug. 5.
Mr. R. Kenyon (Co. L.) asked whether the Government was aware that the Cassel concession in Kwangtung Province had established a practical mining monopoly. Whether it was opposed by all sections of the Chinese. Whether the American representative on the Consortium regarded the agreement as violating the Consortium conditions.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that some misunderstanding existed regarding the concession. The Syndicate was permitted to search for coal and another mineral. The agreement was not monopolistic, but conferred prospecting rights for coal in certain districts. It allows fifteen months for selection of the mining areas and excludes 51 mines in those districts which are already granted to other parties. The concessionaires are not a British company, but a Sino-British company formed on lines which have proved mutually beneficial elsewhere in China. The British firms interested include those of the highest standing in the Far East, and the agreement represents years of effort. It will relieve Chinese and foreign shipping in South China from the serious handicap imposed by dependence on imported coal. The agreement has been negotiated with the provincial authorities strictly in accordance with the Chinese Government's rule that the terms must be settled with the provincial authorities before ratification by the Central Government. There is opposition of some sort to practically every agreement made in China, but in this case there had not been any marked opposition other than that instigated for political purposes. The Minister made a formal application for ratification on October 30th last, but owing to certain difficulties the agreement was referred back for further discussion of the points in detail with the Canton authorities.—Japan Chronicle.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The World Theatre announces that booking for the Dempsey-Carpenter fight picture commences from to-day.—Page 4.

"The Devil's Passkey" will be shown at the Coronet for two nights only.—Page 12.

The O. S. K. advises consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the Panama Maru.—Page 12.

The Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League has socks for sale.—Page 4.

On the occasion of the opening of the new club house at Fanning, several competitions for ladies and gentlemen will take place next Sunday.—Page 4.

Why not try a Havana Cigar for a change.—See Page 4.

The Colonial Dispensary has a new lot of Reudel Bath Salts just arrived.—Page 3.

The mid-week programme at the Hongkong Theatre features Pauline Fredrick in "Resurrection".—Page 12.

boarding house at the cost of plaintiffs.

Counsel then went into the question of alternative accommodation. There was alternative accommodation—a whole house—at 96, Des Voeux Road West. It was available at that moment, said Counsel, and had been unoccupied for the last three weeks. Put defendants wanted them (plaintiffs) to go into these premises. Negotiations had been going on and plaintiff wanted the premises which they had leased, and under which they had liability and they had a right to get them, but defendants did not want to move out.

Witnesses were then called. Mr. Jenkin closed his case and this afternoon Mr. Albaster conducted his case.

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RENTS ORDINANCE.

Interesting Case in
Summary Court.

An interesting case under the Rents Ordinance was yesterday decided by Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the Puisne Judge, in favour of the tenants. The action was brought by Yun Kam-heung, a banker, of No. 108, Wing Lok Street, against the Ko Ming Company, confectioners, of No. 98, Bonham Strand. The plaintiff sought to recover possession of the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand. He asked for a declaration under the Rents Ordinance, Section 4 (e) that the domestic tenement was reasonably required by the lessor for occupation for himself or for his family, or for persons in his whole time employment, and that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent in all respects was available, i.e. No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. R. E. Webster (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) was for the plaintiff and Mr. F. N. d'Almada represented the defendants.

His Honour and the two solicitors inspected the premises on Monday afternoon.

His Honour said that the agreed facts were that the plaintiff occupied No. 108, Wing Lok Street, using the ground floor for the purpose of his business and the upper floors as a residence.

Mr. Webster: Not quite that. He lives himself on the ground floor.

The Judge: He uses all the doors as a residence.

Proceeding, His Honour said it was also agreed that the plaintiff purchased No. 98, Bonham Strand during May this year, and that the ground floor was held under a separate tenancy by the defendants, who used the premises both for residence and for their trade as grocers and also accommodated two sub-tenants, each doing business with an access to the street, one selling aerated waters and the other roast meat cooked on the premises. It was agreed that the upper floors of No. 108, Wing Lok Street were accessible only through the ground floor premises and that the upper floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand could be reached by a staircase direct from the street.

Mr. d'Almada: There is a kitchen on the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand and not one on the ground floor of No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. Webster: There is a kitchen accommodation at No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

The Judge: At present there is no kitchen on the ground floor of No. 108, Wing Lok Street, though there is space to use one, and at No. 98, Bonham Strand, there is a kitchen already in existence.

Outlining the plaintiff's case, Mr. Webster said the plaintiff bought No. 98, Bonham Strand in May or June and paid a pretty good price for it. It cost \$50,000, of which he left \$10,000 on mortgage at eight per cent per annum. He therefore paid \$200 a month interest. Defendants were given notice to quit which expired on the 10th July, 1921. The Rents Ordinance came into operation and the plaintiff was unable to get possession of the house which he had purchased for his own residence and for his own business. He (Mr. Webster) made no secret of that fact. According to the Ordinance the only way in which he could get possession was by offering alternative accommodation. Mr. Webster produced a copy of a letter written to the defendants offering them No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

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Viscountess Uffington's Suit for Restitution.



Viscountess Uffington, bride of the son of the late Earl of Craven, has filed a petition in the Divorce Court asking for a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. (This is the usual first step in application for divorce.)

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There he met the viscountess, who was Miss Mary Williamson George, daughter of the town clerk of a Scottish borough. They were married soon after.

The bridegroom was sent to France for active duty. Shortly before the armistice he was wounded so badly that one leg had to be amputated and his left arm was permanently crippled.

Mr. d'Almada mentioned that the original letter was with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Webster: A reply was received from Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

The Judge: The reply is that the alternative accommodation is very far from being sufficient.

Mr. Webster, referring to the question of alternative accommodation, said that under the Rents Ordinance the defendants were not entitled to look to their business. The Ordinance merely contemplated domestic accommodation. Under the Ordinance he had to satisfy His Honour that the domestic tenement was reasonably required by the lessor for occupation as a residence for himself or for his family, or for any persons bona fide residing with him, or for persons in his whole time employment. The second point he had to satisfy the Court upon was that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects was available.

The plaintiff was then called. He said he had lived in Hongkong for about a year and at No. 108, Wing Lok Street since the 9th of January, this year, occupying on a monthly

tenancy the ground and two and a half floors at a rent of \$278.60 a month.

Mr. Webster: Who does your family consist of?

Plaintiff: At present 10 people. Tell His Honour who they are?—Myself, two wives, four sons, three daughters-in-law, two nephews and one niece.

And besides that I think you have a considerable number of folks in your business?—Yes, 11.

And your folks consist of?—Accountants, salesmen, runners, shop-coolies and a cook.

Mr. Webster pointed out that his object in offering this evidence was to show that at the time the defendant entered into negotiations for the purchase of the house he was living in crowded conditions.

When did you buy No. 98, Bonham Strand?—The transaction was completed on the 9th May.

Why did you buy No. 98, Bonham Strand?—On account of the present premises not being sufficient for my family to live in. Besides my children always get sickness there. Two are still sick and my eldest grandson has only just recovered.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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34 x 4 CL ... 60.00	32 x 4 General Cord S.S. 120.00
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34 x 4 CL ... 75.00	34 x 4 120 x 125 Non-skid Cl. 95.00
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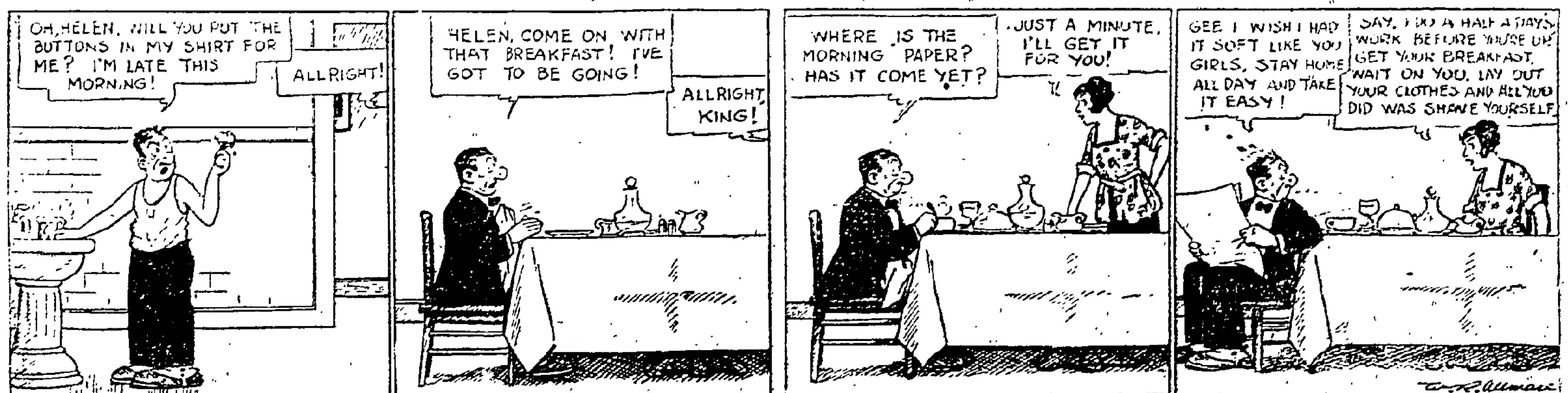
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RENTS ORDINANCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

The Judge: How many floors are there at No. 98, Bonham Strand?—Four, including the ground floor. Mr. Webster: Would this house be of any use to you if you could not get the ground floor?—It would be of no use to me.

His Honour pointed out that the area of the two premises were about the same.

Mr. Webster said that if the plaintiff could not get the occupation of the ground floor for himself to live in he would be crowded upstairs just in the same way as he was at present at No. 108, Wing Lok Street. Proceeding with his evidence, the plaintiff stated that after he acquired the Bonham premises he gave notice to all the tenants. The first and third floors were now clear and the tenant of the second floor had agreed to leave at a moment's notice.

The Judge: Why wouldn't it suit you to retain the ground floor of No. 108 and occupy the three floors of No. 98 for your family?

Plaintiff: Because it is very inconvenient for me to go in and out at night time. When I am looking after the bank I cannot look after my children.

In reply to His Honour, Mr. Webster said his client had the power to sub-let the floors of No. 108, Wing Lok Street.

Young Sam, agent for the British and American Tobacco Company, the landlord of No. 108, Wing Lok Street, called at the instance of the Judge, was asked whether he was prepared to accept the defendants as tenants in place of the plaintiff for any portion of the premises they desired to be tenants of.

The witness replied that his tenant had not told him he wished to leave. If he (plaintiff) did not want the house then he should hand it back again.

The Judge: Has he got any right to sub-let?—I let the whole house to him but he has the right to sub-let a floor to other people. Has he the right to sub-let the whole house?—No.

Why not?—I let the house to him and I would not allow him to let it to anyone else.

Has he the right to sub-let the ground floor?—That was not agreed to.

The witness, in reply to further questions, said he had no objection to plaintiff sub-letting the ground floor if no alterations were made there. He objected to a kitchen being placed on the ground floor.

The Judge: Do you object to the ground floor being used as a grocer's shop instead of as a bank?

Witness: I object.

What was the previous tenant of the ground floor?—A wholesale sugar and flour merchant.

Mr. Webster: Why do you object to having a grocer's shop on the ground floor?—It is a small business. This locality is for wholesale merchants.

Plaintiff, recalled, questioned by Mr. Webster, said he had power to sub-let any of the floors.

The Judge: Power to sub-let the whole house?

Plaintiff: No.

What part can you sub-let?—I can sub-let any of the floors so long as I retain one floor.

Mr. Webster: Is it a fact that you have intended ever since you came to see me to keep part of this house?

Plaintiff: Yes.

For what reason?—As offices for the customers to go in and out. Where do they come from?—From abroad—America and the Straits Settlements.

You want to keep a floor in order that you may be able to put up for a night your customers who come through?—Yes.

Have you room to do that now?—Not enough.

The Judge: But you are doing it now?

Plaintiff: Yes.

The Judge: Visitors do not come within sub-section (e).

Mr. Webster: Once the defendants get in they have the whole benefit of the Ordinance behind them. The plaintiff pays the rent to the landlord.

The Judge: I doubt whether the premises are available.

Mr. Webster: I think they are.

The Judge: The plaintiff has paid down \$500 as security. He has taken the whole house, and one condition of the tenancy is he should be made substantially the tenant, however much he sub-lets, and he has to stay there. I doubt whether he has the right to hand over the shop to anybody he likes.

Mr. Webster: I am going to argue that he need not hand over the shop.

Mr. Webster proceeded to quote the case of Neville v Hardy. The Judge held the case was a totally different one to the present.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPANISH FOREIGN LEGION.

London, Aug. 23. The recruiting of a Spanish Foreign Legion for service in Morocco, which has recently been proceeding in London and caused lively scenes owing to an unexpected rush of candidates, has now been suspended.

New York reports that recruiting is also going on there and 250 have already enlisted consisting of ex-service men and Spanish South Americans who will be transported to Spain.

BRITISH COAL EXPORT.

London, Aug. 23. City writers referring to the fall in coal freights report that 15/0 a ton has been accepted for a voyage from South Wales to Singapore. They say a good mixture of South Wales coal is now deliverable in the East at 45/6 a ton, at which price British exporters have a distinct advantage in competitive offers. Leading exporters opine that the selling price of coal in Britain now approximates the cost of production and no heavy fall is anticipated in the selling price.

RUSSIAN MONEY.

Paris, Aug. 23. The decree of 1919 prohibiting the entry into France of Russian money and banknotes has been abrogated following the report of the Ministry of Finance which says that the decree was primarily based on political grounds, and in view of the total collapse of the paper rouble exchange there is no longer need of enforcing it, while as regards the entry of metal coin the decree is ineffective as coin is easily brought in the shape of ingots.

VAST FRENCH OIL DEPOSITS.

Paris, Aug. 23. The newspapers report that prospectors in the Haute Loire region have discovered vast oil deposits. Arrangements are being made for a development scheme.

MEXICAN OIL.

New York, Aug. 23. A conference will shortly be held in Mexico City between the heads of the most important United States oil companies and the Mexican officials with the object of settling various questions affecting oil.

In that case the landlord had no premises to go to but in this he had premises which he could continue occupying. Mr. M. Webster said to show that if he did not get the order the plaintiff was at a serious disadvantage. From the evidence it was clear that if the order was not made the plaintiff could put his family in the upper floors of the other premises. The Judge added: I do not see why I should make the order. He can put his family away in the healthy top floors of the new premises. A number of business men have their business houses in one place and their families in another.

Mr. Webster enquired, seeing that His Honour was against him, whether it was any use proceeding with the argument that the Ordinance did not apply to premises.

His Honour pointed out that the plaintiff had to prove that the premises were reasonably required for residence. It seemed that he primarily required the premises for a bank.

Mr. Webster: I have obviously not satisfied you that he reasonably requires it for a domestic tenement.

Mr. d'Almeida: He himself says he wants it for his business.

Mr. Webster asked for an adjournment in order to consider the position.

The Judge: I think the best thing would be to enter judgment. If you find substantial arguments on your side you can apply for a review.

His Honour then delivered judgment as follows: In this case the plaintiff has applied for an order for the possession of the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand. He makes his application under section 4, sub-section 1 (e) of the Rents Ordinance, 1921, and under that Ordinance it is necessary that he should show in the first place that these premises are reasonably required by him for occupation as a residence for himself or for his family, or for any person bona fide residing, or to reside, with him, or for some person in his whole time employment, or in the whole time employment of some tenant from him. He has also to satisfy the Court that alternative accommodation reasonably equivalent as regards rent and suitability in all respects is available to the tenant whom he wishes to eject. In this case the tenant is a tradesman following the trade of a retail grocer and living on the premises. The plaintiff is a banker at present occupying No. 108, Wing Lok Street. He occupies the ground floor for his business as a banker and the upper floor, which he describes as two and a half floors, as a residence for his family and employees. He

has not been in any way disturbed in his occupation of these premises. In May last, desiring more convenient premises in which to live and conduct his business, he purchased the premises which are the subject matter of the present application and after purchase gave notice to the tenants of the premises he required requiring them to quit. These notices have expired and have been obeyed by the tenants of the upper floor. The tenants of the ground floor—the defendants in this case—are claiming the protection of the Ordinance. The plaintiff is therefore at the present time in occupation of a whole house in Wing Lok Street and is also in occupation of three upper floors of a house, No. 98, Bonham Strand. He yet asks the Court to find as reasonable that he requires in addition the ground floor of No. 98, Bonham Strand as a further residence. In my opinion this requirement is not reasonable regarded as a requirement for residence merely and on that ground plaintiff has failed. It is not therefore necessary for me to go into the second matter which has been raised—the offer made by the plaintiff of alternative accommodation to the defendants. The plaintiff is the tenant of No. 108, Wing Lok Street and he made this offer to the defendants in respect of these premises without consulting his landlord in advance and without obtaining in any way his landlord's consent to his proposal. It appears to me very doubtful whether the plaintiff had due authority to make any such proposal. But whether he had such authority or not, I have formed the opinion after inspecting the premises and considering the way of life followed by the present defendants, that it would be extremely inconvenient to them to transfer their residence from No. 98 Bonham Strand to No. 108 Wing Lok Street. The suitability of alternative premises cannot be assessed by reference to trading conditions of the person concerned entirely or mainly, but the question as to whether the tenant is or is not able to pursue his calling conveniently in the premises as a whole to which it is proposed to transfer him, must be considered by the Court in making the order under this Ordinance. My view therefore is that whether these premises are or are not available to the plaintiffs—and that question I do not decide—they are not reasonably equivalent as regards suitability in all respects which they are required to be by the provisions of the section under which the plaintiff is proceeding. On this ground I enter judgment for the defendant with costs.

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"GRIPOLY" SOLID WOVEN BELTING is composed of indestructible strands, twisted and interwoven with the solid body of the belt.

This absolutely prevents all fraying and for the FIRST TIME a textile belt runs under the same conditions as solid leather.

It costs less money than double leather belting and gives better satisfaction. It never slips—its GRIPPING power is PERFECTION.

It is thoroughly waterproof and is not in any way affected by temperature, or by acids, steam or dust.

It is practically stretchless as compared with any other known belting.

"LANDT" IMPROVED SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

Is the highest possible quality of solid woven cotton belting.

Manufactured by special plant and provided with indestructible edges.

It is low in cost, waterproof, exceedingly strong and practically stretchless.

"GRIPOLY" and "LANDT" BELTING

THE ONLY BELTS CAPABLE

OF
SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTANDING THE
FRICTION OF GUIDE FORKS.

ALL SIZES FROM 2 IN. TO 12 IN. WIDE.

"! SAFETY FIRST! "

YOUR MONEY and JEWELLERY

SHOULD BE KEPT IN THE

SAFEST

CASH BOX

EVER CONSTRUCTED.

NEVER SOLD IN HONGKONG BEFORE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED BY

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

WHERE THE GLOOM
GERM LIVES.

When you feel out of temper with everybody and everything, when you find work a worry and life seems full of gloom, look to your liver, for that most likely is where the trouble lies, and take a dose of Pinkettes, for therein is the remedy.

Pinkettes gently stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, cure bilious attacks, sick headache, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. They are laxative perfection and neither gripe nor purge. Try them to-night, you'll feel better in the morning.

Of druggists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 25 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Good house for Chow pup of good stock. Age 5 weeks, brown with black muzzle. — Apply Box No. 602 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shamoen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD AND MINSTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Kowloon Branch.

Orders are invited for men's and boys' golf stockings and socks, any size.

Men's golf stockings \$6.50
Men's socks 2.50
Boy's \$3.50 and \$4.50 according to size

Write: Mrs. S. E. Green,
11, Harkow Road, Kowloon, or
to Mrs. Nightingale (Branch Sec., Kowloon)
Chater Bungalow.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 25th Aug., 1921
commencing at 11 a.m.
at Quai Lee Workshop,
Hongkong

(for a part of the contents)
A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods
comprising:

Rubber hose, iron pipe, frames,
Steel wire, Masie wall boarding,
Engine parts, Antifriction metal,
Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Washers,
Files, Wood screws

Also

1 Set Diving Gear

1 Dynamo

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 26th August, 1921
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street

A Very Fine and Superior
Selection of Genuine Old
Chinese Curios of
Extreme Rarity

comprising:

Bronze and Porcelain vases,
Incense burner, plates, figures,
ginger jars, flower pots, bowls,
wine cups, tea pots, josses, lions
and ornaments, Pekin Glass snuff
bottles and vases, Crystal, Agate
and Jade Figures, vases, lions,
josses and ornaments, Neck lace,
Pekin cloisonné vase, Enamelled
plates, bowls, Lacquered screen,
panel, side-table, chairs, Szechow
Blackwood chairs inlaid with
porcelain panels, Mandarin costs,
and Porcelain of Kanghi, Yung-
ching, Kienlung, Kabling and
Towkwang periods. Including
Scrolls of Tang, Sung, Yuen,
Ming and Tsing Dynasties.

Also

Agate Incense Burner and
cover
On view from Thursday the
25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Happy Valley Golf Course.

On the occasion of the opening
of the new club house, on Sunday
August 28th, the following com-
petitions will be held.

Men's Medal: 18 holes 3 1/2 Club
handicap. No competitor to take
out more than one card, or drive
off after 12 noon. Entrance fee
20 cts.

Mixed Foursome: 9 holes, 1/2
combined handicaps. No couple
allowed to take out more than
one card. No competitors to drive
off before 2 p.m. or after 4 p.m.
Entrance fee 20 cts.

For the benefit of Ladies with-
out club handicaps, a special
handicap for the day will be given
to any lady returning two cards
over 9 holes, to be sent to the
Hon. Secretary on or before Friday
26th inst.

Men's Driving Competition:
Between 4 and 5 p.m. Entrance
fee 10 cts.

Any number of entries allowed
each competitor.

Ladies Driving Competition:
Between 4 and 5 p.m. No en-
trance fee.

Men's Approaching and Put-
ting Competition: Between 4.30
p.m. and 5.15 p.m. Entrance fee
10 cts.

Ladies Approaching and Put-
ting Competition: Between 4
p.m. and 5 p.m. No entrance fee.

A cold tiffin will be served to
any member ordering same from
No. 1 Box, Happy Valley, not
later than Friday 26th inst.

J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.
SILIMPOON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared
to quote prices for best quality
freshly mined SILIMPOON
COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at
SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN
(British North Borneo) or to
contract for regular Bunker Sup-
plies for 6 or 12 months at favour-
able rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN exclusively for
Bunkers are exempt from pay-
ment of ordinary Port Charges.
The minimum draft of water
alongside the Company's Wharf
at Sebattik is 23 feet at low water
Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie
Bay (Sebattik Harbour) and any
required information concerning
the port can be had on applica-
tion to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL
CO. LTD.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

MIRTH
AND
MUSIC

at the above Club on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th
at 7.15 p.m.

VOLCANISTS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS,
COMEDIANS & JAZZERS,
will perform.

Admission:

\$1.00 (by permission of the
Government)

A limited number of Reserved
Seats at \$1.50

Late Car to the Peak
at 12.30.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S &
THE CLUB.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE
ILLUMINATED SUPPER
GARDEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING OF THE ABOVE COM-
PANY WILL BE HELD AT THE HONG-
KONG HOTEL, PEDDER STREET,
VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONG-
KONG, ON WEDNESDAY, the
THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY OF
JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the
purpose of considering, and, if
thought fit, approving the draft
new Memorandum of Association
of the Company which will be
submitted to the Meeting. A
print of such draft new Memo-
randum of Association and a
print of the existing Memo-
randum of Association of the Com-
pany may be seen at the Com-
pany's Registered Office in the
Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street
aforesaid, and a comparison of the
print of the existing Memorandum
of Association with the print
of the draft new Memorandum
of Association will show where in
the draft new Memorandum of
Association differs from the exist-
ing Memorandum of Association.
Should the Meeting approve of
such new Memorandum of
Association with or without
modification, the subjoined Re-
solution will be proposed as an
Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the
Company's Memorandum of
Association with respect to
its objects be altered so as to
read as shown in the print
signed for the purpose of
identification by the Chair-
man of this Meeting.

And also for the following further
purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering,
and, if thought fit, approving the
draft new Articles of the Company
which will be submitted to the
Meeting. A print of such new
Articles and a print of the ex-
isting Articles may be seen at
the Company's Registered Office
in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder
Street aforesaid. In such print
the portions of the proposed new
Articles which differ from the
existing Articles are indicated by
underlining in black ink and by
arginal notes. Should the Meet-
ing approve of such new Articles
with or without modification,
the subjoined Resolution will be
proposed as an Extraordinary
Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles al-
ready approved by this Meet-
ing and for the purpose of
identification subscribed by
the Chairman thereof, be and
the same are hereby adopted
as the Articles of the Com-
pany to the exclusion of and
in substitution for all the
existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN THAT A SECOND
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE COMPANY will
be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid,
on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH
DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT
NOON, for the purpose of
receiving a report of the proceed-
ings at the above mentioned
Meeting and of confirming, if
thought fit, as Special Resolutions,
the above mentioned Resolutions
(Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above
Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed
as a Special Resolution by the
 requisite majority, the alterations
in the Company's Memorandum
of Association consequently in-
volved will be submitted to the
Supreme Court of Hongkong for
confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN THAT THE SAID
SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be con-
tinued for the purpose of consid-
ering, and, if thought fit, passing
the following further Resolutions as
Extraordinary Resolutions, name-
ly:—

(3) That each of the existing
20,000 fully paid up shares
of \$50 each constituting the
Company's present Capital of
\$1,000,000 be divided into 5
fully paid up shares of \$10
each so as to make such
Capital \$1,000,000 consisting
of 100,000 fully paid up
shares of \$10 each.

THE HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING OF MEM-
BERS OF THE CHAMBER will be
held in the CHAMBER ROOM,
CHARTERED BANK BUILD-
INGS, 3, Queen's Road, Central,
on Tuesday, 30th August, 1921 at
4 p.m.

Business.

(1) To consider and, if approv-
ed, to adopt a Local Stan-
dard Form of "Fancy"
Piece Goods Contract.

(2) To consider a proposal to
raise Members' Subscrip-
tions from \$50 and \$25 per
annum to \$200 and \$100,
per annum respectively,
payable quarterly.

(3) To consider any other
matter which may properly
be discussed at an Extra-
ordinary General Meeting.

THE ATTENDANCE OF
MERCHANT MEMBERS IS
PARTICULARLY REQUEST-
ED.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1921.

(4) That after the division
aforesaid, the Capital of the
Company be increased from
\$1,000,000 consisting as a-
foresaid, to \$2,500,000 divided
into 250,000 shares of \$10
each by the creation of 150,-
000 new shares of \$10 each—
such new shares (subject as
hereinafter mentioned) to be
issued at such time or times
and on such terms and
conditions in every re-
spect as the Company's
Board of Directors may
think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capi-
talise the sum of \$1,000,000
being part of the undivided
profits of the Company stand-
ing to the credit of General
Reserve, and accordingly that
for the purpose of effecting
such capitalisation such sum
of \$1,000,000 be distributed as
bonus among the share-
holders of the Company in
proportion to the shares in
the Company's present
Capital of \$1,000,000 held by
them respectively on the date
hereinafter referred to, and
that a bonus be declared ac-
cordingly. And further that
the Company's Board of Di-
rectors be and they are hereby
authorised to satisfy such
bonus as far as possible by
the distribution in manner
aforesaid of 100,000 shares of
\$10 each credited as fully
paid up among the persons
who are registered as the
holders of the shares con-
stituting the Company's pre-
sent Capital of \$1,000,000 on
such date as the Company's
Board of Directors shall
decide—such last mentioned
shares to rank pari passu
with the shares constitut-
ing the Company's pre-
sent Capital of \$1,000,000
in respect of all profits
of the Company earned since
the 31st December, 1920
and such distribution to be in
satisfaction of the aforemen-
tioned bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN THAT A THIRD
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE COMPANY
will be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid,
on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-
FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921,
AT NOON, for the purpose of
receiving a report of the proceed-
ings at the above mentioned
Meeting in so far as regards
Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above
and of confirming, if thought fit,
such last mentioned Resolutions
as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of
the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE

WORLD THEATRE

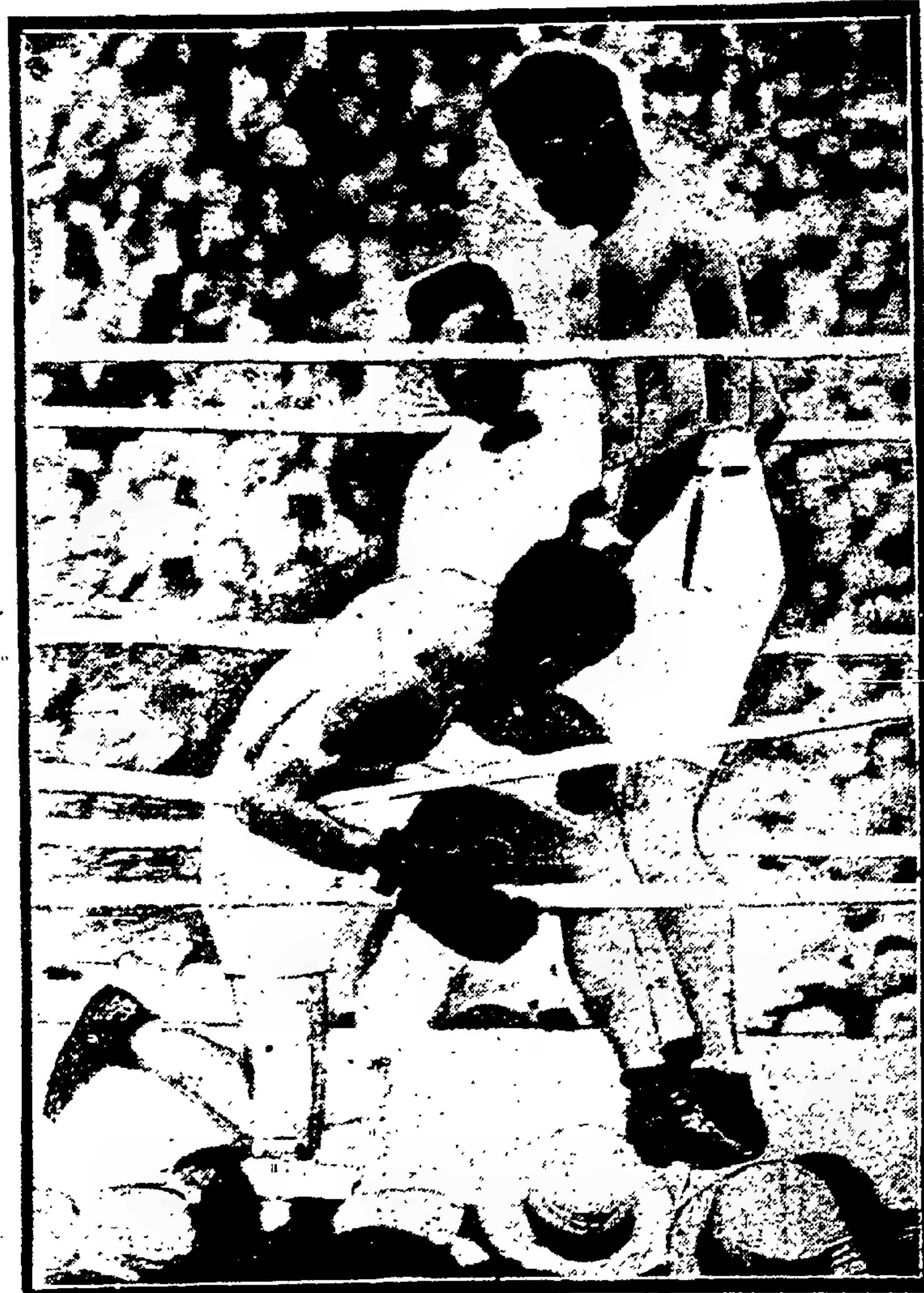
The Extraordinary Fight Picture!
The Greatest Scrap ever Witnessed!!

DEMPSEY

VS

CARPENTIER

Blow by Blow. See how
they fought.



See for yourselves how Dempsey retained
the Championship of the World.

ADMISSION: Dress Circle \$2.00
First Class \$1.50, Second Class \$1.00.

BOOKING AT MESSRS. MEHTA & CO. Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

Obtainable in Kowloon from

EMPRESS STORE

22 Nathan Road.

Ask Your Tobacconist for

WASCANA

(Sultana, Original, Favorita, Coronitas.)

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

WOCANDA

(No. 35, No. 45, No. 60, No. 65.)

Sole Importers:

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING

CO., LTD.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 "CALCHAS" 4th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "KEEMUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "NELEUS" 13th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "CLAUCUS" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "ELPENOR" 27th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 "NINGCHOW" 11th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "THESEUS" 5th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 "EUMAEUS" 7th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "TELEMACHUS" 15th Oct. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 "IXION" 21st Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 14th Sept.
 "TYNDAROS" 5th Oct.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
 "ATREUS" 2nd September, via Suez
 "PYRRHUS" 3rd Sept. for Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
 "ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Singapore & Liverpool
 "PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HAMBOUR REPAIRS
 Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
 "KELVIN MOTORS."
 Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.31.
 Manager ... K.633.
 Secretary ... K.369.
 Harbour Engineers, K.604 & K.622.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.
 THE Steamship

"INABA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1921.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN, PORTS, DALREN & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived on Sunday the 21st inst. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Monday, the 29th August, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Wednesday, the 31st Aug., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
 Hongkong, 21st August, 1921.

THE THEATRE TRAGEDY.

Interesting Arguments by Defending Solicitor.

Yeung Ko appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a charge of murdering Li Siu-fan, a comedian of the Chow Fung Nin theatrical company, at the Wo Ping theatre on the night of the 16th inst.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. A. E. Hall watched the proceedings in the interest of the deceased's family.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson said he appeared for the defence on behalf of Mr. D. J. Lewis and asked for a remand on the ground that he had just received his instructions. If the case was to be tried at a special sessions on Monday, as he understood was the case, he could not possibly prepare his defence within that short space of time.

The Magistrate pointed out that the accused had been in police custody for a week.

Mr. Tinson said his client had come from the interior and the instructions were received only in the morning from the prisoner's wife.

The Magistrate said it would be better for him to continue taking the evidence. Mr. Tinson could recall the witnesses later if he desired.

Mr. Tinson thought it would be fair to the defendant if the case was adjourned until to-morrow (to-day).

The Magistrate asked Mr. Hazlerigg what was the Crown's view in the matter.

Mr. Hazlerigg replied that if the case could not be tried on Monday at the session it would put a different complexion on the case. He thought it desirable to carry on with the evidence and Mr. Tinson could reserve his right to examine the witnesses.

Mr. Lindsell agreed and said he believed no hardship to the defendant would be caused by carrying on with the evidence.

Mr. Tinson said he understood there were 13 more witnesses and if that was the case he could not see how the case could be tried on Monday. Under these circumstances no good would eventuate from carrying on with the evidence.

Mr. Lindsell disagreed and said his time was not his own. If he adjourned the case the afternoon would be wasted. His Worship decided to hear further evidence and said he would give ample facilities to Mr. Tinson to examine the witnesses.

Li Pui, an actor of the Chow Fung Nin company, was recalled by the Assistant Crown Solicitor. He said that after hearing the report of firearms he saw defendant running away. His left hand was tucked up his coat while his right hand was holding something black.

The Magistrate: In your previous statement you said you saw nothing in his right hand.

Witness: I was asked if I saw a pistol in his hand and I replied I didn't see it.

The Magistrate: You were not asked that question.

A member of the band, which was playing on the stage at the time of the murder, was the next witness. No sooner had the oath been administered than Mr. Lewis appeared in Court and asked for an adjournment.

His Worship informed Mr. Lewis what he had told Mr. Tinson, and refused to grant an adjournment.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that in an ordinary case when an adjournment was applied for, his Worship

would invariably grant it as a matter of course, and he could not understand why an exception should be made in this case, which was extremely serious as the life of the accused was at stake.

Mr. Lindsell reiterated the fact that the defendant had been under arrest for a week.

Mr. Lewis said the defendant's wife had just arrived from her village and had instructed him a short while ago. Mr. Lewis queried the Magistrate's reasons for refusing the application and described the course pursued by his Worship as entirely different from other cases.

Mr. Lindsell said he understood the chief reason was the difficulty of the police to secure the attendance of the witnesses.

Mr. Lewis said the Government could detain the witnesses by the Habeas Corpus Act.

His Worship said he did not think the defendant would be prejudiced in the least if the Court went on with the evidence, if he granted an adjournment the afternoon would be wasted.

Mr. Lewis submitted that waste of the time of the Court was nothing as compared with the seriousness of the case in which the man's life was at peril.

His Worship admitted that, but persisted in saying that there could be no prejudice to the accused if the Crown got on with the evidence.

Mr. Lewis said that that was an unusual course. He knew nothing of the evidence.

Mr. Lindsell: You can get copies of the depositions.

Mr. Lewis said the depositions were very well, but there might have been points mentioned by witnesses, which would have been regarded by the Magistrate as of no import and therefore omitted, whereas they were most valuable to the defence and had a strong bearing on the case. In this case he was absolutely in the dark. He knew nothing of the evidence and its value against his client.

His Worship said he had taken all that had been said.

Mr. Lewis said that might be so, but his Worship's estimate of the value of the evidence might be quite different from his.

An expression which the Court might consider trivial and which passed unnoticed might prove to have a strong bearing on the case. He must know what was being said against defendant and must be in a position to appreciate the value of the evidence against him.

It was essential in the interest of defendant that the case should be adjourned. The question of difficulty of keeping the witnesses here must be put aside when a man was in peril of his life. He knew nothing of the case and therefore could not appreciate the evidence against the defendant.

With all respect to his Worship, having regard to what he had previously said, the depositions might be inadequate representations of what the witnesses intended to say and which would be remedied by subsequent cross-examinations.

When asked by the Magistrate to give his view, Mr. Hazlerigg said that as far as the case had gone the depositions must stand. Mr. Lewis could take verbatim notes of the evidence and consider it after the hearing was over.

Mr. Lewis said that his Worship's duty was to stand between the Crown and the man in the dock. This was British constitution, and he asked his Worship to fulfil that constitutional function in this case and not to allow the case to be pushed forward in what he considered to be indecent haste.

Mr. Lindsell: From the 16th to the 23rd, he was not indecent haste.

Mr. Lewis said he was referring to the trial on Monday.

OBITUARY.

Death Of Dr. A. S. Gomes.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred at his residence, No. 8 Austin Avenue, Kowloon, yesterday morning, of Dr. Antonio Simplicio Gomes, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Portuguese community. During the past three months the deceased gentleman's health was out of the boat and for two or three weeks he was confined to his room. He grew gradually worse and, in spite of unremitting medical attention, passed away at 7.30 a.m. yesterday.

Dr. Gomes, who was 77 years of age, came to Hongkong as a young man from Macao and, with the exception of a few years spent in England when he was studying for the medical profession, has resided in Hongkong. After obtaining his qualifications at Edinburgh University he built up a very successful practice in Hongkong which he carried on for a number of years. He retired about 30 years ago and during the last fifteen years has made his home in Kowloon.

The deceased gentleman was of a kindly and charitable disposition and was ever ready to assist any deserving cause brought to his notice. Well provided with means, he distributed his wealth with a lavish hand and several institutions in Hongkong and Macao owe their very existence to his benefactions.

He was very prominently identified with the Catholic religious life of the Colony and the Rosary Church at Kowloon, erected through his great generosity, will remain as a monument to his memory. He was particularly interested in the work of the Italian Convent and was responsible for bringing into being the Wanchai Hospital. Among the institutions at Macao which greatly benefited by his liberality was the Hospital, to which a new wing was erected at his expense and in which to-day hangs a life sized portrait of the benefactor. It is estimated that the late Dr. Gomes distributed a sum of over \$200,000 in charity alone. He was decorated by the Pope for his work in connection with the Church.

During the eighties Dr. Gomes was a prominent figure in the Hongkong share market.

Dr. Gomes was a family man and son and daughter—pre-deceased him. The funeral takes place at the Catholic Cemetery this evening.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF ASSIZE.

W. G. S. Schwabe has been appointed Commissioner of Assize to go to the North-Eastern Circuit in place of Mr. Justice Lush, who is indisposed.

Mr. Lindsell said he felt certain that the hearing could not be completed in time for the trial of the case on Monday.

Mr. Lewis: That being the case I see no reason for refusing my application.

His Worship said the point was whether there would be any prejudice against the defendant if he carried on with the evidence.

Mr. Lewis maintained that there would be prejudice and emphasized the importance of the case.

Mr. Lewis stated that some times there were important things said by witnesses which were not interpreted and which would be pointed out by the interpreter of the solicitor for the defence and added to the depositions.

After further arguments, Mr. Lindsell said to Mr. Hazlerigg: It seems clear there is no possibility of committing defendant to the special sessions on Monday.

Mr. Hazlerigg replied in the affirmative. Eventually the case was adjourned to 2.45 this afternoon.

PRAYA EAST RECLAMATION.

Meeting Of Marine Lot Owners.

In connection with the Praya East Reclamation Scheme a meeting of marine lot owners was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Sir Paul Chater presided and among those present were Messrs D. J. M. Bernard, M. J. D. Stephens, L. S. Greenhill (representing the Land Investment Company), A. S. Gubbay (representing Mr. C. S. Gubbay), J. C. Pank (Messrs. Gande, Price and Co.), Rev. G. Waldegrave (representing Missions to Seamen), Mr. Duncan (Public Works Department, who attended to answer any questions), Mr. F. A. Mody and a number of Chinese including Mr. Lam Woo and Mr. Li Siu-Yuen.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows: On the 4th May last year, we met to consider the Government proposals with regard to the Praya East Reclamation Scheme. Those proposals have now reached a more concrete stage and at the request of the Government I sent you each the other day a copy of the draft of the bill which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council. You have now had several days in which to consider these proposals and I shall be glad to hear whether you have any suggestions to make as to alterations or additions so that we may now consider them and, if thought advisable, lay them before the Government. Before going further, however, it might be as well that I should point out that under Section 8 of the proposed Ordinance all those who are entitled to participate in the scheme must, within three months of the commencement of the Ordinance, deposit at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a sum equal to 25% of the amount it is estimated they will eventually have to pay on the portion allotted to them and then attend at the Land Office (Sub. Sec 3 of Sec 4) and enter into an agreement similar to the draft Schedule on page 8 of the paper you hold. Later, various calls (Sub. Sec 2 of Sec 8 and Sec 10) will be made and these must be paid within seven days of the notice sent to each owner.

Under Section 9 of the proposed Ordinance a Crown Lease (Crown Rent) for the term of 99 years will be granted with option of a further term of 99 years to commence as soon as the commencement of building operations. The latest plan is to all intents and purposes similar to that which you inspected last year. If any gentlemen present wish to ask questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability or to discuss any suggestions they may have to put forward.

The speech was translated by a Chinese interpreter and no questions were forthcoming.

The chairman then proposed: That this meeting of Marine Lot Owners approve of the Reclamation Scheme and the Draft Bill relating thereto sent to them.

Mr. Stephens seconded and in a short address expressed thanks to Sir Paul Chater for the trouble he had taken on behalf of the Marine Lot Owners in the matter.

The resolution was translated into Chinese and passed unanimously.

The chairman: I will now advise the Government to approve of the Bill. That is all the business, gentlemen; I thank you for your attendance.

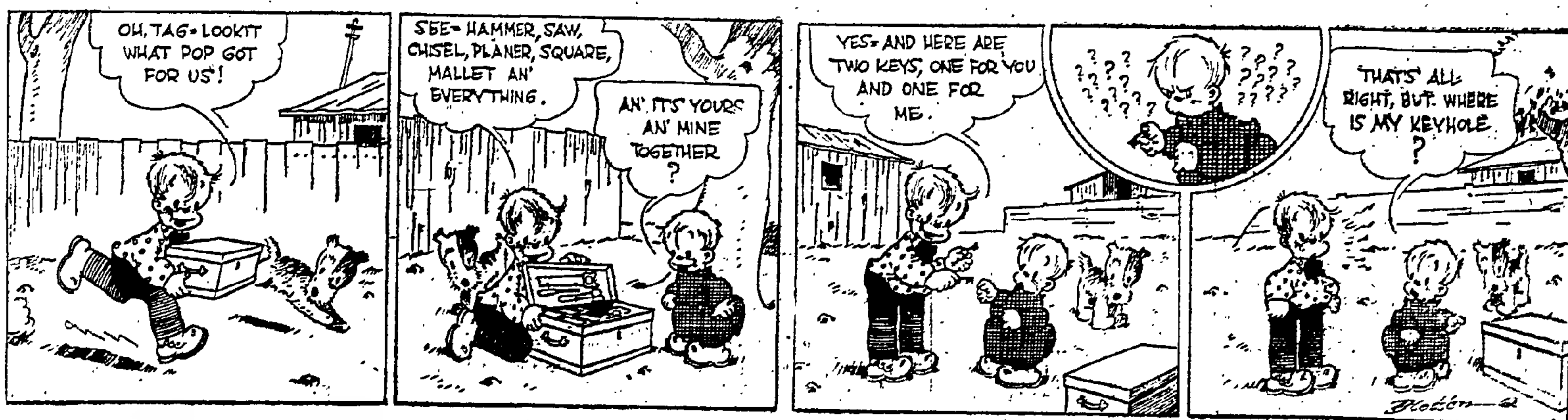
WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHEKIANG.

A message from Hangchow reports that the Constitutional Provincial Assembly of Chekiang has agreed to receive women representatives to the Assembly from the union of the female sex.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He Wants That Separate, Too!

BY BLOSSER



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

Delicious either alone or blended with wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Death.

BORHAM.—At the Matilda Hospital, on August 22nd, Charles Borham, aged 82 years. Deeply regretted. The funeral will pass the Monument at 3 p.m. to-day.

Acknowledgment.

The Sons of the late Mrs. Francisco Noronha Machado desire to thank their numerous friends for their kind expression of sympathy and the many beautiful floral tributes sent in their sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1921.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN TRADE DISPUTES.

Strikes, unhappily, are nothing out of the common, but a strike that lasts eight months is. The shipyard joiners' strike began in December, and its course has been characterised by marked obstinacy on the part of Labour. Perhaps Labour would retort that obstinacy was what characterised the employers' side, since it takes two to form a dispute. An examination of the circumstances does not support this view: in the present case at any rate, the indications go to demonstrate that the Labour side was animated by a spirit of unreason. It was an attitude, too, which adversely affected the industry from the standpoint not of the employers only but from that of other kinds of shipyard workers. How far the obstinacy was due to the joiners, how far to the leaders of the trade union, is a moot point; but that the latter were largely responsible is evident. Numbers of the joiners were encouraged to hold out by the fact that they were able to find a market for their skill in other industries. On the other hand, the trade union officials, and particularly the general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society, fanned the unrest by inflammatory exhortations.

The dispute affords an instance of the faulty presentation of facts and of the loose thinking that distinguish a certain type of Labour utterance; and to no section of the community is this more inimical than to the workers themselves. What is the truth in relation to the joiners' strike? During the war and for a year or so afterwards shipbuilders, of course, made handsome profits. The workers shared in these advances, bonuses, and allowances were the order of the day. Before 1920 closed a very different state of affairs had set in. Yards that had been inundated with orders at top prices had to fight for contracts at competitive rates, owing to the accumulation of tonnage and the general trade slump. Modifications in respect of pay had to be resorted to, but the joiners held out for the retention of the special war bonus they had been receiving.

For long months this was the bone of contention, and now, after nearly three-quarters of a year, the force of economic laws has exposed the falsity of the joiners' demand so completely that they have accepted the reduction of wages agreed upon by shipyard workers generally, while the war-bonus claim has entirely disappeared. In these days such a radical change could not have come about by mere despotism on the part of employers: the change is the expression of the prevailing conditions. Towards those depressed conditions the mistaken policy of the joiners, whether on the part of the workers themselves or their leaders, has contributed. Manifestly a slump in shipping was inevitable had the maximum of harmony reigned in the yards. All the more need was there, then, to avoid friction, that the best might be made of what work was available. That the joiners' strike was a factor in the depression is attested by the gratifying cable news to hand yesterday of a revival on Tees-side as a result of the settlement. Not only did contracts from abroad for construction and repairs have to be turned down, but even English shipowners had to send work to foreign yards in consequence of the labour trouble. Apart from losses to employers, the joiners' strike kept various kinds of shipyard hands out of work, and as a result increased unemployment in other directions. Among the joiners themselves many suffered enforced idleness because the trade union would not let them return to the yards. Here the workers have an object-lesson in the importance of distinguishing between good and injurious counsellors.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Wireless in China.

Appropos the discussion over wireless concessions in China, recent events suggest that the Government repents of the contract granted to an American company, which was the cause of the bother. Probably finance has something to do with Peking's wish to alter the programme. The United States has been taking a strong stand—towards the competitors, Britain, Japan, and Denmark, and is not likely to be inclined now to release China. So far as America is concerned the contract appears to be valid enough, any illegality being attributable to Peking, so that the hand of Nemesis may be seen in the enforcement of the pact upon a double-playing Government: now reluctant to have the agreement consummated. It might have been better if all these undertakings could have been left to the Consortium, which, however, be the precise cause what it may, has not been able to function happily, or indeed at all. A question asked in the House of Commons last month implies that by the U. S. installation "the 800 daily newspapers of China will be provided with a cheap and steady flow of world news through American channels," and the questioner, Mr. Hurd, a gentleman well-known in connection with maritime matters, was anxious to learn what British news service on a similar scale will be available in the Far East. In reply the Postmaster-General declared that he had no knowledge of "any such agreement as that referred to by the hon. member." Presumably the P.M.G. was referring to the extent of the service to be provided; the fact of the agreement itself is beyond dispute. Whether the American concessionaires propose to provide all the facilities attributed to them is a point upon which more information would be welcome. May be they have such a project in conjunction with the Radio Corporation. Not long ago it was stated that the U.S. naval wireless service was going in for an extensive news agency business, a startling development at first sight, but not so astonishing in these days of Government propaganda bureaux.

An Explanation.

There are two ways of giving to charity—a right way and a wrong way. Let us just explain. Twice within the last few days we have been asked to perform a little charitable service and on both occasions we have had to deny ourselves the pleasure that comes with giving because we have been asked to give the wrong thing. No business is philanthropic and whatever philanthropy a man might feel inspired to indulge in, he should keep it apart from his business. That applies to all, but it applies most frequently to newspapers of whom people think they have a right to ask favours. We have advertising space for sale, and the selling of it together with the selling of the news is business. By it we sink or swim. During the war and other times of stress newspapers have given most freely, more freely than has often been recognised. But new paper men the world over have come to realise that they have made a vital mistake in giving in the precise way they have. They have sacrificed a principle, and they are now finding it hard to insist on that principle. But common action is being taken against this mistaken form of charity. When it comes to inserting an advertisement or making an announcement that would ordinarily be treated as advertisements it is only right and fair that a proper charge should be made. That is a matter of business. If those responsible for running a newspaper think that the charity is sufficiently deserving to warrant support they are then left free to give in the same way as other people—and to get the same acknowledgment. Newspaper men cannot be accused of miserliness or niggardliness. In fact they have been far too free in giving away what should have figured in the legitimate revenue of their businesses. In laying down the rule that advertisements must be paid for the *Hongkong Telegraph* and the other newspapers in the Colony are only doing that which they should have done years ago. Ask us for a monetary contribution to any charity and we will give according to our judgment and capacity, but ask us for part of our business and it is not to be had. Will the *Hongkong* public please note, because it is not always pleasant trying to explain to a well-intentioned canvasser.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO GREATER SIGN OF A GENERAL DELAY OF VIRTUE IN A NATION, THAN A WANT OF ZEAL IN ITS INHABITANTS FOR THE GOOD OF THEIR COUNTRY.—Addison.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

Bitten by a dog at Portland Street, a Chinese 16-year-old girl was yesterday brought to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The animal was sent to Kennedy Town for examination of its condition by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

Whilst at work in the third floor of No. 10 Kau U Fong, a carpenter sustained a fall into the street and was severely injured. The accident which occurred yesterday morning resulted in the removal of the injured man to Hospital.

A pair of earrings, set with diamonds and jadestone, was snatched from the ears of a Chinese lady resident at No. 15 Arbuthnot Road whilst she was walking along Wing Lok Street yesterday afternoon. The thief succeeded in making his escape.

According to a report made by Pablo Ansamie, the manager of the Filipino Club, a thief entered his bedroom yesterday and stole a quantity of clothing, a gold watch and chain and a valuable silver cigarette case. The whole estimated to be of the value of \$86.

The Dairy Farm, through Mr. Turner, this morning brought a charge of trespassing against a Chinese who was found by Mr. T. Oliphant in the early morning washing himself at a shed at Pokfulam used for the shelter of infected cattle. After argument between the Magistrate and Mr. Turner, the defendant was discharged.

It is understood that Chief Inspector Kerr, who is now on a short holiday to the North and Japan, will, on instructions from the C.S.P. take opportunity to study the methods adopted at those ports for combating cargo-pilfering. During Mr. Kerr's absence from the Colony, Inspector Robert Macdonald has been performing the duties of chief inspector.

A rich Chinese merchant of Wing Lok Street, named Cheuk Kai, the other day received by post a letter which threatened him with death unless he paid over the sum of \$100,000 as contribution towards the cause of the Kwangsi party. The merchant communicated with the police, giving them the name of the man whom he suspects of sending the threatening letter, and in pursuance of this information the police are now making active investigations.

Alleged to have been an attempt at arson, a fire broke out amongst a heap of rags and old paper placed under the staircase of the building occupied by the Tsun Cheong Chinese Bank at No. 44 Des Voeux Road West. In addition to these inflammable materials, a tin smelling of kerosene was found near the spot and confirmed the suspicions of the inmates. The outbreak, fortunately, was discovered in time, and extinguished before any damage was done to the property.

A charge of cruelty to fowls brought against a Chinese woman at the Police Court this morning revealed that no less than 35 chickens were contained in a small basket about a foot and half in diameter, whilst 37 chickens were in another basket of slightly larger size. As the baskets had no matting to cover the bottoms, the legs of the chickens were protruding through the holes. In fining the defendant \$4 Mr. G. K. Orme told the woman to advise her friends not to commit a similar offence.

When the keeper of a native dairy in Aberdeen Street was charged before the Magistrate this morning with selling adulterated milk, Mr. W. B. Hind, for the defence, asked for an adjournment in order that he could produce expert evidence from an employee of the Hongkong Dairy Farm Company to show that climatic conditions at this of the year do not tend to produce in grass those qualities which go to make good milk. Mr. R. E. Lindell fixed the hearing of the case for Monday next.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

What a curious thing is human nature. Almost every day one reads in the local papers of matters and mistresses of sam-pans, boatmen and others appearing at the Marine Court and being fined what must be to them quite a large sum for various petty offences in the Harbour. Judging by their sun-tanned visages most of them are real old salts and therefore must be acquainted with the law and yet, knowingly, day after day some of their number wantonly break it. They have been breaking the law and being fined for it, I suppose, for the last half century or so, and they will probably go on doing it for another century, and many other centuries after that. Why do they do it? Is this cussedness a trait in human nature? I suppose it is, for the harbour folk in Hongkong are not the only ones who commit petty offences. Most of the readers of this column are well acquainted with the story of the foolish virgins, but I dare say quite a number of them have set off on a journey with no oil (or in these days it is mostly carbide) in their lamps and have maybe been hauled before the local "beak" and ordered to stump up in good hard cash for their foolishness. Yes, human nature is a rammy thing; people know that the law says that they must not do this and they must not do that and yet some of us (perhaps most of us) at some time in our lives probably disobey it.

The wily Hun seems to be making a bid for Far Eastern trade again. I heard the other day that some of the local business firms are receiving catalogues from German manufacturers by the score and a little bird whispered in my ear that owing to the present rate of the exchange the prices quoted are so low that one or two of our local firms have been tempted to give orders. I sincerely hope and trust that if such is the case these few are an exception. It must be a great temptation to buy when one sees goods quoted at about half the price those of British manufacturers and I have heard it argued that if Germany loses her trade she will never be in a position to pay the indemnity. There is something in that argument but Hongkong is a British colony and there are thousands of our fellow countrymen out of employment. Surely, it is better to trade with British firms and assist these unfortunate fellows, many of whom risked life and limb to keep the Union Jack flying over Hongkong, to find employment. There is a little poster displayed in many parts of the Colony: let those who feel inclined to give Fritz a trial look at it and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest.

I often wonder why the local tramway company does not issue transfer tickets, as is done in many other towns in various parts of the world. Say one wants to go bathing at North Point or at the Royal H.K. Yacht Club (and there is also a Chinese bathing beach in that direction, by the way), there are any number of cars going as far as Causeway Bay while those that will carry one the whole journey are comparatively few and far between. If one is content to wait long enough and to risk the chance of finding a spare seat on the North Point car, it is possible to travel the whole way for ten cents, but most people have not too much time and go by the Causeway Bay car, paying ten cents, and then catch another car at that terminus and to reach their journey's end have to fork up another bit of silver. It is only a ten-cent ride and so why are not transfer tickets sold, which would permit people to travel as far as North Point on the ticket issued them in the Causeway Bay car? Of course, the Tramway Company would lose quite a lot of money over it, but this insufficiency of cars from the Post Office to North Point and the non-transfer business is a bit rough on the general public. Another little item. Mr. Traffic Manager, during this hot weather with the traffic in that direction considerably increased owing to the large number of people going bathing, couldn't an extra car or two be put on. One sometimes has quite a long wait at Causeway Bay.

Mr. R. E. Lindell had a busy time yesterday administering justice to motorists who had been caught in the act of law-breaking. Six of the offenders were charged with reckless driving. Do these road bogs who dash about with

absolutely no regard whatsoever for the safety of other people realise what a danger they are to other road-users and also to themselves? It is all very well for them to sit at the wheel, sounding their horns and klaxons and making life for other travellers one long anxiety all the time they are on the road, but they should realise that the humble coolie values his life quite as much as they do and is quite as much entitled to the use of the road. The long list of motoring cases yesterday testifies that Insp. Garrod and his men are keeping a sharp lookout for this class of gentry and those who are in the habit of speeding to the danger of other road-users had better change their tactics or they will soon find themselves included in his "bag."

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Spread Of A Laudable Movement.

Information obtained from the promoters of the Society for the Protection of Chinese Servant Girls, the formation of which was suggested at a big meeting held at the Tai Ping Theatre several weeks ago, indicates that satisfactory progress is being made with the campaign for membership, which now exceeds three hundred to date. Advertisements inviting members have been published in the leading vernacular newspapers and it is expected that ere long the number will be considerably increased. The formation of the Society will be formally announced at a meeting to be held at the Tung Wah hospital room, at which the constitution will be discussed and the aims and objects of the Society will be outlined. It is the intention of some of the originators of the scheme to collaborate, and if possible to amalgamate with the Society for the Prevention of a department of the Po Leung Kuk. The membership roll of the Anti-Mui-Tai Society, which aims at the suppression of the trafficking in *mui-tai* is also rapidly filling.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Holland Pacific Trading Co.'s Enterprise.

A representative of the *Telegraph* was yesterday afternoon invited to view a large consignment of real Havana cigars recently imported by the Holland Pacific Trading Co., Ltd. With the exception of one or two of the more popular brands, he was told, Havana cigars have not been imported into the Colony, but this firm has now taken up the sole agency of a large number of brands and hopes that when cigar smokers have become acquainted with them they will have a ready sale. The brands include *Pierrots*, *Ramon Allones*, *Calixto Lopez*, *Par Larrauga*, *De Murias* and many other fine smokes and the retail prices should work out at from \$25 to \$100 per box of one hundred. They are, of course, not all in 100 size boxes, but can be procured in smaller quantities and some of the boxes, made of special wood in two and three colours, are really artistic and will make excellent presents. Altogether the consignment contains 20,000 cigars, representing many thousands of dollars, but the Holland Pacific Trading Co. have an ideal place in which to keep them. In the past the selection of real Havana cigars in the Colony has been somewhat limited, but it is thought that with so many brands to choose from the Havana will become a more popular smoke.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

At the V.R.C. bath yesterday the V.R.C. and United Athletic scored easy victories over H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. *Foreglove* by 18 goals to nil and 13 to nil respectively.

The sailors lacked combination and speed, the two essentials to good water polo.

Matches for Thursday next—5.15 p.m. R.G.A. v. Lusitano, 5.45 p.m. 2/ Wiltshires v. V.R.C.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Janet, she had the laugh at me last night. The wee yin must have been acting the fool yesterday wi' the globe at our bedside for when I come to turn on the juice at bed-time there was no'ing doing. At first I thought it was maybe the turbine at the works that had shied, but no, the other lights worked all right. So I had to go to bed in the dark and just because I couldn't get reading for fifteen minutes I lay and looked at the place the ceiling should have been getting wet and warmer the while. Janet, she says it's only a question of habit—aye, so is talking—but I aye think it's the end of a rotten day if I dinna get the chance of absorbing a little knowledge through the eyes before turning over to sleep. Many's the row we've had over the same thing. That's the worst o' marrying your opposite. But as—in Scotland, onyhow—a lassie's bedroom at night is the last place you're supposed to be in, that's just another of the several things you've got to take with your bride on chance. Janet's no' much of a reader at the best of times, except it's the *Telegraph* and goodness knows there's no' much mental strain connected wi' that even at the end o' a tiring day, but she keeps rubbing it in that a bed's place for sleeping in. Well, I suppose it is, but sleeping's like eating, just a habit onyway.

When I was a young lad at Linkumdoddie, my aunt used aye to give us the straight dope in favour of early rising. "Early to bed and early to rise," she used to say. What's more for ye it saved candles and lamp oil. I'm no' sure about the wealth but I'll have to admit, I suppose, that there's something in going to bed wi' the birds, looking at it from a health point of view. But man, what a lot ye miss wi' you sky-lark kind o' existence. The man that starts making a hole in his face yawning at the back o' nine o'clock is, socially, as wet a blanket as was ever admitted into the Steam Laundry. I've made more money wi' late rising than I ever could have laid hands on if I'd been peeling after the cock-boy had broken the last plate of a night. Aye, I was aye very lucky at poker though, of course I realise it's no' a thing for a man that was very nearly as elder in the kirk

to brag about. That reminds me, I'll have to be paying my seat rent again. I'm a great supporter o' the kirk so long as ye dinna expect me to leave off fishing on a Sunday. Give me the text when ye get back and all the good news in the kirk magazine and I'm content. I'm easy going on the spiritual side which I'll admit right now maybe doesn't represent courage concerning a future state so much as it does sheer laziness.

But as I was saying, this going early to bed business fairly caws the cuddy. Dr. Smiles and a lot more o' that ilk were aye strong about getting roosted bright and early, up at cock-crow and getting through a day's work before breakfast. That's no' my idea o' living. Provided ye hanna a leaky conscience and ye hanna mixed your drinks the night afore, no man should rise until he's called. If I had an accountant that was aye in first in the morning I have the auditors round chop chop having a look at his books.

Some learned *hombres* there are who tell ye that the best time to study is in the morning. Well maybe there's something in that, though the only thing I ever studied at that time o' day was whether it was any quicker to put my boots on before breakfast or after it. Mind ye, I believe that a little Chinese Metaphysics or Sanscrit on an empty stomach isn't nearly so bad for ye as alcohol, though on the other hand, I was never one o' them that believed that ye could learn a foreign language any better by cutting off your sleep in the morning. Of course, I'll admit on the other hand that wi' lots of folk when it comes to the last hour of their day they may as well be in their pyjamas, as yawning and turning the social crank of useless gossip. We'd be better resting onyway, they say. But the same thing could be said of so many things that take up our time. Take some of our interminable committee meetings for instance, or the nights your watch stops when you're at the Club. It might be a lot of wasted and ineffective effort if worked out according to the Samuel Smiles standard of getting on in life wi' your nose to the grindstone, but oh! man, what an insight into human nature ye miss when ye go to bye bye wi' the heps.

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LADIES'
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Made of

Silk Crepe
de Chine,
Plain Silk

and

Voile

Assorted Colors

Assorted Sizes

YEE SANG FAT CO.



LAUNCH AT TAIKOO.

"Kwangtung" Leaves The Ways.

The launching of the steamer Kwangtung at the Taikoo Dock took place at noon to-day before a representative assemblage of shipping men and others. The Kwangtung, is the second vessel launched of three which are being built for the China Navigation Company. The vessel slid down the ways without incident and was taken in hand by two tugs and towed to the fitting-out berth. The three vessels are the first constructed for the China Navigation Company at Taikoo Dock to be fitted with geared turbine engines. After the ceremony the Kwangtung was towed.

BASEBALL.

The Local's Team.

That the Rizal baseball team is determined to win on Saturday is borne out by the fact that Mc Laurie will pitch and several alterations have been made in the lineup of the sailormen.

On the other hand the locals are wondering who will fill the shoes of Church and Potter. Church has been transferred temporarily to Canton, while Potter left for America this afternoon on the Ixion.

The practice to be held to-night will see Benson or Nelson on third and Koch in right field. Several candidates for the team have shown up surprisingly well during the past two weeks, and from the interest that these newcomers show, it is evident that there will be considerable competition for a steady berth on the club.

Preparations are under way to play a picked team a week from Saturday.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

Two More Reported.

Two further drowning fatalities are reported by the police.

A Chinese youth living in the Hung On Boarding House at Connaught Road Central yesterday reported to the police that his father fell into the harbour whilst endeavouring to alight on the Kinsan wharf from a sampan. With some difficulty the man was recovered from the water but was so exhausted that he died while on the way to the Government Civil Hospital in the motor ambulance.

A runner employed by the Kinsang Boarding House was yesterday drowned while endeavouring to board the steamer Sui Tai. Before the vessel had made fast alongside the wharf and the gangway had been lowered, the deceased, who was an enterprising employee, attempted to jump aboard from the wharf but missed his footing and fell into the water between the steamer and the wharf. Rescue under such conditions was a difficult matter, and proved to be fruitless. The body was later recovered and removed to the Public Mortuary.

CHINESE NEWS.

The Situation in Hupeh.

Regarding the position in Central China, telegraphic news has reached us from Shanghai to-day that Wu Pui-fu's forces have already approached Yochow and that cargo traffic on the river is interrupted.

A representative from Chao Heng-tik, tuchun of Hunan, has proposed a two days' truce for the purpose of negotiations.

Wu Pui-fu has declared that he is strongly in favour of provincial autonomy for Hupeh, but to let provincial governments draft constitutions of their own in disregard of the Central Government would be equal to dividing the whole country into small states. If the people will wait for the promulgation of constitutional laws for self-government he will try his best to support provincial autonomy.

A fine of \$5 and an order to be bound over for a period of six months was the penalty inflicted on a Chinese workman of the Taikoo Docks who was charged with endeavouring to evade the watchman's search and with assaulting the Indian. It was stated that a waist band was wound round the defendant, and that after the search he smacked the watchman. On his part the defendant brought a counter charge of assault and alleged that the Indian carried out his search in an indecent manner.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand ... \$1.45 per lb.
"Dairy Maid" ... 1.35 " "
"Pasture" ... 1.15 " "

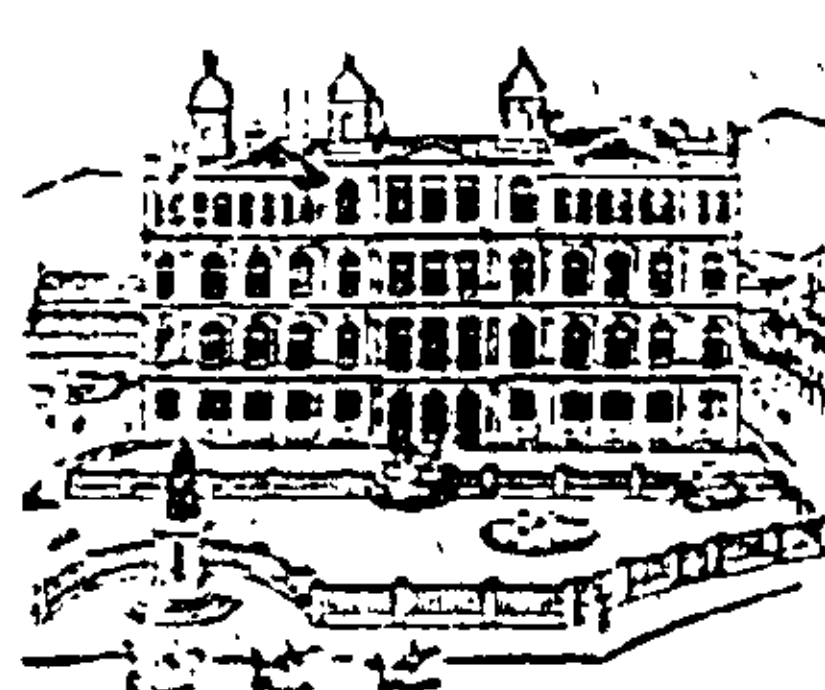
CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar ... 1.00 " "
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets ... 80 cents per lb.
Haddock ... 70 " "
Kippers ... 60 " "
Red Herrings ... 30 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints." is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

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ENGLISH MADE Paired in 7-lb tins with handle, and 1-cwt. Drums.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Fuel Oil Cheaper.

The price of fuel-oil has again taken another drop, it is officially announced by the large oil companies operating in Hongkong. The price of fuel-oil at tank at Hongkong receded to 100 per ton as from August 15, which is 10 below the previous quotation. The downward trend of the market has been a steady one since the beginning of this year. Five times the price has been lowered until gradually it has reached its present level.

The reduction in price is due to the generally overstocked condition of producers' tanks, it is explained. Last year the supplies of oil for motive purposes were inadequate, the wells not being able to cope with the heavy demands, which have increased enormously in the last two or three years. Production was speeded-up in an effort to meet the extra demands. The market was ruling strong until the world-wide depression began to have its effect. With a great number of oil-burning steamers laid up in the big ports, particularly the United States Shipping Board vessels, many of which are fitted to burn oil as fuel, the call for oil lessened, resulting in large stocks accumulating at suppliers' tanks. The decreasing price of fuel-oil of late has of course been guided by the natural law of supply and demand. The latest reduction has been made in an endeavour to increase the volume of sales.

Pennsylvania Crude, the oil-stock that controls the price of the commodity throughout the world, recently fell considerably. From \$6.70 Gold a barrel, the ruling price from the first of this year, the price has just gone down to \$2.25 Gold. The sudden and big drop in the price of this stock's output has brought down the price of fuel-oil elsewhere.

The Standard Oil Company, quoting in gold has brought the price of its fuel-oil down to \$18

per ton, a drop of \$5 from the old price.

Reviewing the fuel-oil market at Hongkong for the last year one sees how considerable is the difference in the present quotation and that in force in July of 1920, when the highest price of oil bunkers at Hongkong was recorded. The price per ton was then 270. A fall of 45 was marked in January of this year and a further drop of 45 in February. Two months later—in April—a still further 45 was taken off the price, reducing it to 135. About the end of June there was a small drop of 5. The price of 130 stood until last week when the present figure of 100 was fixed upon. The price to-day, as can be seen, is less than half of that eight months ago.

Serious Offence.

A Chinese travelling salesman was charged at the Marine Court this morning with being on board the steamer Derwent without permission when the vessel was in quarantine yesterday. The vessel had arrived from Saigon—an infected port—and had not been cleared by the doctor before the shop coolie boarded her to rustle business. In fining the man \$50, or the option of one month's gaol, the Magistrate pointed out the serious nature of his offence, the maximum fine for which is \$2,000.

Taiyuan in Port From Australia.

The Australian and Oriental Line steamer Taiyuan arrived at Hongkong at 7 o'clock this morning from Australian ports. She came in with 20 passengers 437 tons of cargo and 18 bags of mail. Frozen meat and railway sleepers were the most interesting items on the manifest. The transhipment cargo amounts to 58 tons. The Taiyuan will return to Australia on Monday afternoon next.

The Bogey Pool Competition played over the Main Course at Fanling last week-end was won by Capt. J. M. Murphy who was "all square" with the "Colonel."

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

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Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemos"
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SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Bailey And Co's Men Out.

The Chinese mechanics in the employ of Bailey and Company, engineers and shipbuilders, Hongkong, suspended work on Monday in consequence of alleged harsh treatment accorded to one of their fellow workers. The strike continued yesterday and held up the normal activities of the Company.

On Saturday, a delegation of fifteen interviewed the manager of the company and complained that one of the fitters had been assaulted and applied for redress. They demanded that the delinquent should express regret for the assault. No settlement was effected, however, and on Monday morning all the fitters absented themselves. Similar trouble among the Chinese fitters has previously occurred.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have had careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work: over ten years' experience in the Colony—You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 55, Queen's Road Central.

HARROW SCHOOL'S HAM SHOP. A ham and potted meats business carried on at West-street, Harrow, has been bought by Harrow School as a restaurant.

SPORT and DRESS HATS



This Sport Hat of Purple Strain and Grey Silk is Pretty Enough to Wear with Any Costume



Hat of Straw and Tulle Trimmed with Crushed Roses



This Organdie Hat is Trimmed with Big Organdie Roses



A Captivating Little Sport Hat of Tulle and Straw Braid



An Odd Crown of Draped Taffeta Gives a New Line to this Hat.

The summer hats now making their bow to fashion are trimmed with soft draperies of silk, with shirtings of ribbon, with odd little flower garlands and fruit clusters and with crushed flowers veiled with lace or tulle. The formal hat for very dressy occasions is likely to be of lace. Only a formal hat, however, may have lace trimming. Collars and cuffs of lace and fine embroidery are permissible on a sport blouse but more correct in the blouse of tailored silk or of linen with hemstitching and hand tucking.

Deep royal purple seems to be the stunning shade for sport wear this season—perhaps because gray is so fashionable and because nothing harmonizes with gray so well as purple and violet tones. Some of the new sport hats—so called—are pretty hard to tell from dress hats; in fact they could easily become dress hats if worn with formal frocks. Yet they are presented in the shops as sport hats and are shown with the new and most exclusive sport wearables. Such a hat is pictured in the well-trimmed model of deep purple straw with a draped crown of gray silk. The applied ornament at the front is in silver gray and purple and the hat accompanies a pale gray skirt, sweater, worn with a simple little frock of lavender linen. Of course, she carries a purple parasol with this costume, though the parasol does not appear in the picture.

This hat has one of the new draped crowns that seem to foretell higher crown styles for the season. Several authoritative models have this higher, draped crown and a notable example is illustrated: a dress hat of tulle with crushed silk roses around the base of the high, draped crown. A most lovely hat is this, all in shades of soft blue. The crown and brim are of tulle in a light gray-blue, the roses are a shade darker and under the brim is a facing of still darker blue. Just why this is a dress hat, and the purple and gray model above described a sport hat, it is difficult to say—but so it is.

In the two little hats veiled with airy fabric it is not so difficult to decide. These are obviously dress hats and you would not dream of wearing either one of them with a sweater and sport skirt or with a tub frock. Lace and tulle remember, belong to the formal realm of fashion and have no place with sport wearables. One of these little hats is a roll-brim shape with a low, draped crown of flexible straw. The other is a fascinating poke shape with streamers. It is not at all necessary to have a big hat for dress-up occasions; little hats are just as formal as big ones now. The character of the hat and its materials determine its class, not its size. The roll brim model is of black straw and a flange brim of tulle rises within the straw brim, giving an airy effect. This flange brim is delicately wired and the wires are hidden under fine lines of jet beads. Similar lines of beads run around the straw brim over the black tulle that veils the roses—crushed silk roses in shades of orange, and worn with a black canton crepe frock and one of those fluffy little capes of black and white marabout. In the neck chain are topaz and jet beads which echo the

colour of the roses and jet in the hat.

Now appear the distracting organdie hats and every girl must have one at once—for they are perfectly irresistible, these wide-brimmed, airy models that speak of youth and summertime. They are simple enough affairs—just organdie stretched over a wire frame, with a big bow or perhaps a rose made of the organdie by way of trimming.

Crispness and airiness are the special features of the organdie hat. If you buy an organdie hat be very sure you get with it a good tight bandbox that will keep dust and dampness from your treasure; and then wear your organdie chapeau only on bright, dry, sunny days—and cover it with a chiffon cloth veil if you drive any distance to the party. The organdie hat pictured is in apricot shade and matches an organdie frock of the same shade. The crisp rose of organdie is a very smart feature of the hat. These warm yellow shades are very fashionable in organdie this in the well-trimmed model of deep purple straw with a draped crown of gray silk. The applied ornament at the front is in silver gray and purple and the hat accompanies a pale gray skirt, sweater, worn with a simple little frock of lavender linen. Of course, she carries a purple parasol with this costume, though the parasol does not appear in the picture.

There is special favour for a clear pale blue with a greenish tinge. It is a shade one has always known as turquoise and has superseded the apple green that appeared with springtime. A clever little sport hat in this new turquoise shade is pictured—it is made of tulle and straw braid in the lovely turquoise shade—all one colour, even to the alluring little ribbon ornament.

The milliners have not done with the primitive adornment of ribbon. They have used it in a guileful manner on a variety of their hats, especially those of straw. It is rarely patterned, the solid colours are preferred and there has arisen a desire on the part of milliners to lacquer these accessories. Frocks are trimmed with lacquered ribbons as well as hats and some of the big houses are using these waxed fabrics for thin summer gowns.

Wax flowers are a common place of smart millinery. One feels like looking in the attic for some left over from the 1880 days, when they were put under glass cases and placed on the parlor table. If found, they would cut about fifty dollars from the price of a French hat—that is, they should, but they wouldn't.

THE SOCIAL SENSE.

A Way Through the Barriers of Reserve.

The girls and boys in their teens to-day are much more at ease than in former times, they "make friends" more readily, and altogether show a keener and more practical social sense than was usual with the young people of yesterday. The change is all to the good, and is largely accounted for by the different training which children get nowadays—the greater breadth, the finer understanding, the wider outlook, and the better chance which is given to children all along the line, right from their cradle days.

It scarcely pays nowadays to make the children's little bathing costumes at home, for the ready-made models are so inexpensive and so admirable in every way.

Both boys and girls wear one-piece, skintight suits now. In fact, skirts have almost been abandoned in bathing suits for any age. After a girl grows too big to wear the childish one-piece suit, she can have a slip-on tunic and trunk swimming suit; and for older women who wisely avoid the straight, clinging tunic style, there are good looking suits with a skirt attached at the belt line of the one-piece waist-and-trunks garment. The first requirement of a bathing suit now is that it shall not hamper free movement in the water; the second that it shall not pull down and drag when wet; the third that it shall be easy to get out of.

This last quality is especially important in a child's bathing suit. Every mother knows about the trying half hour after the sea bath—when little folks are refractory and tired and must be gotten out

of their bathing togs and into their clothes as speedily as possible so that mother may have the bathroom to herself for her own dressing. Little suits that do not come off in one pull are trying to the temper and so are little suits that will not wring out almost dry with one or two good hard twists. But the modern bathing suit for the child is a splendid affair. You can wring it out as easily as a stock and no matter how it is tossed down it never loses its good shape.

Most of these small suits are now made of wool jersey or of light flannel. Many of this year's bathing suits for grown-up people are of flannel which seems to be coming into its own again for wear by and in the sea. But very different are these new flannel bathing suits from the dreadful affairs of ten or fifteen years ago with their sagging lines, buttons down the centre front of the waist and skirts that were always pulling down from the belt. The new flannel suits are trim and smart and they come in the loveliest colourings and are trimmed with braid at the edges rather than in stripes—which used to be the proper and approved way of decorating every swimming costume.

A NATURAL HABIT. The average child of to-day does not have to wait until he or she is twenty to learn that truth—the tendency is all to train it as a natural habit. There is a strong social side to every school in these days—children are brought up "to do things," to be courteous and polite to folk generally, to enter into easy conversation. At the same time useless accomplishments are on the wane; boys and girls are no longer taught subjects "because everyone does it"—the desire right through is to cultivate the talents which are

most worthy of cultivation. Children are instinctively taught "to make people like them" through their own personality rather than by means of parlour tricks or parrot learning.

THE BORN SHY. The various children's organisations which mostly have service for their basis, also help tremendously in training "the social sense." Wise parents realise this.

Some children are born shy and self-conscious and with a desire to shun their fellows, but such feelings are not to be encouraged, nor must it be thought "they will grow out of them." Growing "into them" is more likely unless steps are taken to kill these inclinations at the roots. Self-discipline and control, the art of going out of your way to please other people, the power of everyday talk and the social sense generally should be trained from the cradle. Reared as natural habits, such traits become second nature and grown-up days bring no bitter awakenings and hard lessons.

The child is in and out of the water continually—and most of the time is in the water only part way up, during paddlings and splashes at the edge of the surf. A part cotton fabric which takes a long time to dry may give the little wearer a bad cold. In the wool bathing suit the child may spend a whole morning running about the beach, in and out of the waves, with no danger of cold whatever.

It is not necessary to walk a great distance. Half a mile is quite enough, as the benefits do not depend on the amount of ground covered, but on the energy with which the exercise is carried out. Walk the half-mile as fast as you can, putting plenty of vigour into it, and whatever you may do at other times, avoid anything resembling a high heel.

It is a common charge against the women of to-day that they walk badly. The woman with a really graceful carriage is a rarity, yet it seems the height of absurdity that it should be necessary to have School of Deportment to give instruction in

FASHION NOTES.

For the summer porch are tea napkins of cream cotton crepe, embroidered in one corner in vivid colours. Each napkin holds a different design; one may have a little wreath of green leaves about the size of a twenty-five cent piece; another a basket of flowers; another a tiny teapot; and so on. The embroidery is done with bright coloured silks in minute crotch-stitch. The edges of the napkins are fringed out for not more than a quarter of an inch. These gay little tea napkins require little ironing for the crinkly weave of the crepe is part of their charm. They may even be washed and then pressed beneath a weight, folded three-corner wise, instead of being ironed.

Really handsome tea napkins are, of course, of fine linen, scalloped or narrowly hemstitched at the edge and embroidered in eyelet pattern. Or one may have merely an effective initial in one corner. Sometimes the linen napkin is edged with narrow flit and a flit medallion is set in one corner.

WALKING FOR BEAUTY.

The great advantage which walking has over every other form of exercise, is that it develops every muscle of the body to the exact degree to which it should be developed and produces a perfect symmetry of figure in which no part of the body is under or over-developed at the expense of another part.

The woman who would have a perfectly proportioned figure should make a rule to walk a fixed distance as an exercise each day, and it is essential that the exercise should be taken regularly.

It is not necessary to walk a great distance. Half a mile is quite enough, as the benefits do not depend on the amount of ground covered, but on the energy with which the exercise is carried out. Walk the half-mile as fast as you can, putting plenty of vigour into it, and whatever you may do at other times, avoid anything resembling a high heel.

It is a common charge against the women of to-day that they walk badly. The woman with a really graceful carriage is a rarity, yet it seems the height of absurdity that it should be necessary to have School of Deportment to give instruction in

the correct method of making the most natural of all movements.

If walking is to be effective as an exercise for the improvement of the figure, it is important that the movements should be correctly made or the result may be exactly opposite to the one desired.

The body should be erect, the head held up without being thrown back, the shoulders open, and the arms swinging freely at the sides.

The movement of the leg should be a free swing from the hip with the leg very slightly bent at the knee and straightened to its full extent as the heel touches the ground. The heel of one foot should touch the ground as the toe of the other leaves it.

The feet should not, as is commonly supposed, be turned out. This habit entails a waste of energy by the loss of an inch or so in every stride taken, and throws an unnecessary strain on the knee and the leg muscles, because they are twisted out of their natural position. The feet should be as nearly as possible straight, and a good walker will have no difficulty in walking along a plank twelve inches wide.

Breathing is important. It should be deep and through the nose when possible. Some people may find this very difficult at first, in which case the air may be inhaled through the nose and exhaled through the mouth; but nose breathing is the correct method, and should be cultivated.

Walking regularly practised on these lines will soon have the desired effect. It will produce a perfectly proportioned figure; it will clear the complexion by developing the respiratory organs and improving the circulation. Wrinkles will disappear as surely as flabbiness or scragginess.

A SIMPLE JUMPER. There is always an element of risk in knitting a jumper from printed instructions: it is so difficult to visualise the completed garment if the directions are at all complicated.

The undernoted particulars are based upon a figure of size 3-inch bust; the completed garment has given me entire satisfaction, and was knitted quickly and without difficulty.

Back and front consists of two squares, each the same. Row 1—Cast on 105 stitches, knitting straight across. Row 2—Knit 1 plain, 1 pearl (forming a moss stitch). Row 3—Repeat row 2 for 21 inches, cast off, but not too tightly. Sleeves consist of two squares each, the same. Row 1—Cast on 73 stitches, knitting straight across. Row 2—Knit 1 plain, 1 pearl (forming a moss stitch). Row 3—Repeat row 2 for 5 inches, cast off, but not too tightly. The garment is completed by sewing the squares together. The neck forms the new "boat" shape, and the whole is altogether smart. Only three hanks of artificial silk are required.

Finish with crochet border round the skirt of jumper, and narrow crochet edging round neck and sleeves.

IMPERIAL PALACE GROUNDS AS A PUBLIC PARK.

It is learned that the President has consented to grant the request of the private primary schools to open Feihai (North Lake in the Imperial Palace) as a public park, the proceeds from the admission fees to be devoted to subsidizing the private schools.

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TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIA, GULF, WEST INDIES, AUSTRALIA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANILA	7,200	27th Aug.	M'les. London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	9,000	6th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les. London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS	3,750	26th Aug.	Singapore only.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NAGPORE	5,200	24th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	5,400	1st Sept.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.

All rates are subject to alteration without notice.

SPECIALS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passes Meeting and other special fares will be received at the Company's Office on the day of departure.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Shanghai direct) Wednes., 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Shanghai direct) Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th August.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Second half of Sept.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TAKAGAKI MARU (via Suez) Monday, 29th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YERUSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

OYAMA MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.

BENTEN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjibodas	Java	In port	26th Aug.	Amoy, Shanghai
Tjitaroom	Japan	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Java
Tjisalak	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

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Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Simatoer	Java	12th Aug.	12th Sept.	San Francisco

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

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Sailing on or about 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

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End of August.

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Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	24th Aug.	29th Aug. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA	15th Sept.	19th September.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	From	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall	19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	H'burg & G'Kew, Kentucky	11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

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Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARA"	27th Aug.
"GLENAMOI"	15th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOI"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chungshang	Thurs. 25th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Sat. 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenchang	Fri. 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Sat. 27th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Choyssang	Sun. 28th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongssang	Mon. 29th Aug. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Wed. 31st Aug. at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 27th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Sunning	26th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	28th Aug. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW CHOWANG & TIENSIN	Kueichow	23rd Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shanlung	29th Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chenglu	30th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th Aug. at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	K'ifong	1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	1st Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 26.

Hongkong Aug. 23, 1921

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailong	W. C. Cooper	FRI. 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Pasmore	TUES. 30th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 2nd Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
Regular freight and passenger service between
JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SWEDISH MOTOR BOAT SUNK.
The crew of the Swedish motor boat Stella, which sprang a leak and sank in the North Sea, were landed at Grimsby by a trawler.

TIMBER FOR THE ORIENT.
There are flourishing shipments of timber to the Orient from North America. The Pacific Westward Conference has decided to advance the rate for the Orient by \$2.50 to \$15.

NEW YORK-PETROGRAD LINE.
A regular service between Petrograd and New York is to be started by the Nordenfjeldske Steamship Company of Trondheim, in conjunction with the Stray Company of Christiania.

THE KOBAYASHI KISEN KAISHA.
The Kuriyayashi Kisen Kaisha was to take over the Kobo-maru, which was bought from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha some weeks ago, on the 20th ult. This steamer will operate between Vladivostok, Hokkaido, and Japanese Saghalien.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.
Advices from Seattle indicate that the Admiral Line steamer, Keystone State, sailed from that port on her maiden voyage on August 6. She has for Shanghai 55 first-class passengers, 2,500 tons of freight, and 650 bags of U.S. mail. She is the third of the new vessels to leave Seattle for the Orient under the operation of the Admiral Line for the U.S. Shipping Board, and is due at Shanghai on August 23. She will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the 25th instant.

THE TENKWA YOKO.
The Tenkwa Yoko which does business in the Hanshin district, has decided to open a new Shanghai line besides the North China line. The Toko-maru (2,100 tons) will first start, followed by the Toyo-maru III (2,700 tons). The ships now under construction will also take part upon completion. The Tenkwa Yoko, it is reported, makes it a principle to promote the trade between Japan and China and offer freight rates 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. rates. The firm is also reported to be about to open a South China line.

WOOL FREIGHT.
The Wool Industry Society has approached the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with a demand for the abrogation of the freight agreement and the adoption of the freight and rebate system common to all of them for Australian and South African wool, as in the case of the shipment of raw cotton on behalf of the Spinning Association. In reply to this claim the N.Y.K. has expressed itself ready to repay 5 per cent. of the yearly gross freight rates, though it is difficult to fix rates at the present juncture. The Society, however, desires a little larger rebate and is now in negotiation. It is added that the allowed 5 per cent. rebate amounts to ¥40,000 or ¥50,000 a year.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING TRADE.
The European shipping run is steadily improving to the great relief of Japanese shipowners. Exports of wheat, beans, and bean oil from China are active and the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. liners are filled with cargoes of the commodities. Unsubsidised shipowners have not yet made up their minds to take part in the service, as they have fears of only small shipments being obtained on the homeward voyage. The freight rate is advancing, threatening to go over 60s. The Conference companies are said to be having under consideration the increase of the rate on wheat (57s. 6d. at present) by 10 per cent.

SOUTH AMERICAN SHIPPING TRADE.
The South American shipping line is reported to be at the lowest ebb of depression; says the Japan Chronicle. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is bound to dispatch a monthly liner through its arrangements with the Government by which it is granted subsidies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs one ship every three months. Shipments to South America can fill only a small space of the liners. There are shipments of Saigon rice from Singapore and of gunny bags from Calcutta, but the Japanese ships are face to face with the vessels of the Andrew Weir and Harrison shipping companies (British), both of which are operating an Indo-American line.

ROY MESSENGER ART STUDENTS.
Five boy messengers have been attending, with gratifying results, the classes in stained-glass work of the Glaziers' Company at the Trades Training School in Great Titchfield-street, London. Expert judges express the hope that the boys will be aided and encouraged to take up this applied art professionally.

TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

Battles fought with crowless aeroplanes, mines unattended, submarines, ships, searchlights, guns, etc., all controlled by wireless—all the machinery of strife brought into play, perhaps, by the simple pressing of a button! Such, it is said, are but a few of the wireless wonders of the future. Along the same side of life there are other joys to come. The journalist will be armed with a pocket wireless telephone instrument. From the scene of his story he will talk his "news" direct to the news-room, and receive his instructions from the editor without further time and money being wasted in getting back to the office. Wireless photographs will extend their power. When the wireless system is more perfect newspapers will be able to publish pictures at topical interest within twenty minutes of their being taken and at a distance of 10,000 miles away. Trains no driver, guard and stoker will be necessary; wireless will control the whole thing from beginning to end. Who knows?

Science has done wonders for the sense of sight. Eye troubles can be cured quickly and painlessly; the oculist can give spectacles when our sight is failing. The telescope diminishes distance; the microscope enables us to see things invisible to normal vision; and with the aid of the micrograph we can take pictures of those things. By means of the microphone we can hear a fly walk or a caterpillar crawl, and instruments have been perfected with an almost uncanny "sense of touch" to serve us when fingers fail. But science is beaten by sense of smell. This sense has been blunted by the fact that we no longer need for our preservation to sniff the presence of an enemy, or for our dinner to follow the scent of an animal. We can detect the presence of a man or wolf from a distance of two miles. Yet science cannot tell us why, though it has examined the olfactory nerve of the deer. Nor by chemical test can science detect any odour in the air given off by man which would betray his presence to the deer.

To the modern playgoer it seems incomprehensible that until the middle of the seventeenth century, women were entirely excluded from the cast of publicly performed plays. The first English actress to appear was Mrs. Colman, who took part in Davenant's "Siege of Rhodes" in 1660.

Did you know that blue-eyed cats are invariably deaf? It's a fact. Even more surprising is the fact that human beings with a bluish tint in the whites of their eyes are prone to deafness. These persons, moreover, have brittle bones. One girl with bluish eye-whites had ten fractures in two years. The trouble runs in families, and generally these affected are short in stature. In one family it was traced for five generations, and thirty-one of thirty-five members of the family were afflicted with deafness and brittle bones.

Ascribe in a Home paper lets himself go as follows: "Watch that man over there," said the doctor as he and the writer were walking together in a London park. "See anything peculiar about him?" "He walks rather like a cat on hot bricks," was the answer. "Exactly. I will make you a small bet that the poor fellow is suffering from sciatitis. He is afraid to put his heel to the ground." "That is interesting. Are there any other diseases you can spot at night, so to speak?" "Plenty. Locomotor ataxia, for instance. When it is pronounced, anyone, of course, can see it, but even in its very early stages a medical man will notice that, instead of lifting his feet, the sufferer steps with a kind of sideways sweep. "P-lee, again. This very often first shows in the fingers. The sufferer rubs his fingers and thumbs together. Later the disease affects his walk, and he moves in little jerks or runs. "G.P.I." is easily detected. What is it? Oh, general paralysis of the insane. In the beginning the pupils of the eyes are of different sizes, and the corners of the lips draw down. But please don't think that everyone whose pupils are different is a sufferer from this dreadful thing."

The robin's red breast is a typical example of Nature's dazle-painting. That splash of red is really to conceal the robin from his foe. It is a bit of protective colouring, tending to break

CANTON TO CELEBRATE
VICTORY.

"Victory Gate" to be Opened.

Aug. 27th, next Saturday, will be observed as Victory Day in Canton in commemoration of the victory of the Cantonese Army in the recent campaign against the Kwangsi militarists. Bamboo arches are now being erected in two different important streets of the city for the eventful day. A parade will be held and people of all classes are now registering the names of their organisations, clubs, or guilds with the programme committee of the Parade for participation in the celebration.

The front of the Governor's Yamen is now being altered and a "Victory Gate" is being built in place of the old wall which has been torn down. To add to the impressiveness of Victory Day, next Saturday, the burning of the large quantity of confiscated opium will also take place.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 24th, 11th, 20th—Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly over Formosa and the Loochees. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

A trough of low pressure extends from Tongking to the south of Japan, with a shallow depression over Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.27 inches. Total since January 1st, 73.76 inches, against an average of 63.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap	E. or variable winds, light to moderate; showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China, between H.K. & Loochees.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Aug. 24, 1921.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	29.56	29.62	29.63
Temperature	89	81	85
Humidity	66	89	75
Wind Direction	W. S. S.W.		
Wind Force	2	1	2
Weather	c	op	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.27
Highest open air			
Temperature on the 23rd	89		
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the 24th	81		

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Aug. 24

up and disguise his form. The robin would be much more in evidence to his enemies if he were painted all red. But he has a parti-coloured dress, and often he will be in situations where his red waistcoat might raise for a splash of light, or a coloured leaf, or a bunch of red berries. Seen from above, his olive-green back might be more than a dark leaf. The lark's dress is a grassy pattern, so that he perfectly matches the grasses among which he feeds and nests. The woodcock's plumage is exactly like the withered stalks and leaves of the ferns and grasses of his solitary haunts. The grouse is painted with the colours and patterns of heather, and one may see in his plumage wonderful pictures of heather, twigs, leaves and blossoms. The peacock gives perhaps, the best example of gorgeous dazle-painting for concealment. The colours blend so perfectly with the bright hues of the tropical trees whereon he perches as to make him invisible.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE & NAGASAKI.

The Company's Steamship "PANAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 30th Aug. 1921 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1921.

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after Friday the 9th September at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 30th August 1921 until the 9th September 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11).
SELLING.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. recorded	Lowest W. L. recorded	W. L. Aug. 22	W. L. Aug. 23
Wuchow, West River	-79.50	-2.42	32.20	—
Kongmoon, "	-14.70	-0.80	5.40	5.60
Linkonghow, North "	-37.00	0	7.50	7.80
Samshui, "	-27.35	-5.00	8.20	8.30
Sheklung, East "	-15.15	-0.95	0.95	1.05

BUYING.

Commodity	Rate
4 m/s. L/C	2/9 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/10 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	2/10 1/2
10 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/11 1/2
10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	5 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	6.95
6 m/s. France	7.15
Demand, Germany	49 1/2
Demand, New York	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	191
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	191
On Yokohama	191
Demand, Manila	Nom. 104
Demand, Singapore	116 1/2
Demand, Batavia	156
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	78
Sovereign	Nom. 7.20
Gold leaf per Tael	54.40
Bar Silver, ready	38
forward	37 1/2
Bank of England rates 5 1/2 %	
New York/London	3.66

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Commodity	Rate
H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par.
10 "	1 1/2 %
5 "	1 1/4 %
Canton sub. coins	15.2 %
Hongkong Aug. 24, 1921.	

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING — HONGKONG HOTEL
(Whangtong)

REPULSE BAY HOTEL · PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)
(Repulse Bay) (Kowloon)

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
(Repulse Bay)

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
(Repulse Bay)

REPULSE BAY GARAGE
PROPRIETORS:
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHKILL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

530 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. every 30 minutes.

SATURDAYS.
8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 min.
4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. every 30 minutes.

SPECIAL CARS.
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.
ALLENDALE BUILDINGS 888 VICTORY ROAD.

TIDE TABLE.

22nd to 28th Aug., 1921.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Mon. 23	11 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2
Tues. 24	11 4/5	5 4/5	8 4/5
Wed. 25	11 4/5	5 4/5	8 4/5
Thurs. 26	11 4/5	5 4/5	8 4/5
Fri. 27	11 4/5	5 4/5	8 4/5
Sat. 28	11 4/5	5 4/5	8 4/5

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

High Water: 11 1/2, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5, 11 4/5.
Low Water: 5 1/2, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5, 5 4/5.

Mean Time: 8 1/2, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5, 8 4/5.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE CORONET
PICTURE HOUSE DE LUXE

TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.15 and 9.15

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY

"THE DEVIL'S PASSKEY"

Topical Budget.

KOWLOON THEATRE

TO-DAY at 5.45 and 9.15.

THE CLARINS

in Songs and Dances

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"SHE LOVES and LIES."

SLIGHTLY INCREASED PRICES.

HONGKONG THEATRE

WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY.

PAULINE FREDERICK

in

"RESURRECTION"

CHARLES MURRAY

in

"NEVER TOO OLD."

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Bank.

H.K. & S. Bank n. 73 1/2
" 335 paid n. 435
" of E. Asia b. 152

Marine Insurance.

Cantons b. 405
North China n. 154
Unions n. 230
Yangtze b. 24 1/2
Far Eastern b. 22 1/2

Fire Insurance.

China Fire b. 122
H. K. Fire b. 315

Shipping.

Douglases b. 56
H.K. Steamships b. 25 1/2
Indos (Ref.) b. 38
Indo Def. Lon/Reg. n. 292 1/2
Indo Def. H.K. Reg. n. 287 1/2
Shells b. 95
Perries b. 29 1/2

Refineries.

Sugars n. 185
Wallabon n. 55

Mining.

Ceilans b. 82 1/2
Langkat b. 104 1/2
Shanghai Loans b. 104 1/2
Kauhs b. 12
Tongshu b. 18 1/2
Jral Caspian b. 18 1/2

Locks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. 90
K. Docks n. 139 1/2
H. Docks n. 143
V. Engineering b. & sa. 12

Lands, Hotels &c.

Centrals b. 140
H.K. Hotels n. 218
H.K. Lands n. 201
H. Hotels n. 10.10
H. Hotels n. 40
H. Hotels n. 150
West Points b. 51

Cotton Mills.

Swos b. & sa. 22 1/2
Kung Yik b. 19
Lau Kung Mow b. 17
Orientals b. 155
H. Cottons n. 155
Yangtze n. 155

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Perish. FUSHIMI MARU—

Mr. P. Bossut, Mr. J. B. Cooper,
Mrs. S. M. Churn, Mr. J.
Fujimoto Mr. S. Hagiwara, Miss
A. B. Jones, Miss Kong, Mr. W.
F. C. Momm, Miss McKay, Mrs.
Pyne, Commander Pyne, Mr. J.
Sekine, Mrs. M. A. R. Souza, Mr.
M. A. R. Souza, Miss M. White,
Commander Westfall, Mr. O.
Wurie, Mr. G. Young, Mrs. J. E.
Costa, Mr. H. T. H. Olsen, Mr.
Resurrection, Mr. W. Shibus, Mr.
Fun Wan Shek, Mrs. Wong Ha
Shee, Mr. Wong King Hang, Mr.
En Shui Tai, Mr. & Mrs. Kui
Kwok Chong, Miss N. E. Britto,
Mr. Cecil, Miss S. Elfinan, Mr.
J. N. P. Himmans, Mr. S.
Kuriyama, Mr. L. E. S.
Hodge, Mr. B. Mori, Miss
E. J. Momma, Dr. Newman,
Commander Rogers, Miss M.
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Miscellaneous.

Cements b. 15 sa. 16.20
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Electric H.K. n. 33 1/2
Electric Macao b. 22
Hongkong Ropes b. & sa. 24
H.K. Tramways b. ex div. 13.10
Peak Tram, old n. 9
Do new n. 1
Steam Laundries b. 5.60
Steel Foundries b. 104
Water-boat n. 15
Watsons b. 19
Wm. Powells b. 19
Wisemans b. ex rts. cum div 31
do New issue b. 25

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